

The Gazette caught a real 'Coon Tuesday Night. You will see his picture in the Republican Papers today. He was a fine fellow.

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VOLUME 120, No. 10

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

ESTABLISHED 1805

Personal Notes

Second number of Lyceum course, November 25th.

Miss Marie Eicholtz, of Beaver Falls, is a guest at the home of her grand-father, Mr. George Eicholtz.

Miss Marian Clark, of Altoona, spent the week-end with Bedford friends.

Mr. L. M. Dibert, of Wolfburg, was transacting business in Bedford on Tuesday.

Mrs. N. F. Richards, of Schellburg, was a Bedford visitor on Saturday.

Mr. Jo W. Tate has returned to Bedford, after having spent some time with relatives at Philadelphia.

There will be an old fashioned house warming at the Anderson Memorial on Armistice Day, November 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Daniels and daughter, of St. Louis, were recent guests at the home of the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Daniels.

A marriage license was granted in Cumberland last Thursday to John Bankes of Bedford and Olive Ruth Crissman of Osterburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Naus and Mr. Paul Naus, of Altoona, were guests on Saturday at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Naus.

Mr. Charles Davidson, of Pittsburgh, spent the week-end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Davidson.

A son was born on Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hockenberry at their home on Mann Street, and has been given the name of John.

Do not forget the card party to-night at the K. of C. Hall. Everybody welcome. Tickets 50 cents, on sale at Dull's Drug Store and Gilchrist's.

Mrs. Charles Coyle, of Cumberland, Md., spent several days this week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Will, of West Pitt Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lysinger, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Naus and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Housel are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Swartzwelder at Albright, W. Va.

Mrs. Frank C. Robertson, who spent the past month at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Wilmoet Ayres, has returned to her home at Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Karns and granddaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Conda Karns and son, and Mrs. John Reynolds and daughter, all of Cumberland, were Bedford visitors on Sunday.

B. F. Madore, attorney-at-law, accompanied by Mrs. Madore, spent the week-end at Carlisle, where their son, Robert, is attending Dickinson College. They were accompanied home by Robert, who remained in Bedford until Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Price of Bedford Rt. 3, were greatly surprised on Tuesday afternoon upon returning from the election to see a car pull up to their door and the Klan Ladies of Bedford began to unload groceries and other good things for them to eat.

Another kind deed of the Klan.

JUDGE BAILEY IMPROVES

Judge Thomas F. Bailey, of Huntingdon, who was probably the most seriously injured in the derailment of train No. 26, near Longfellow, two weeks ago is very much improved and expects to be sufficiently improved to leave the Blair Memorial hospital in a few days.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSEWARMING AT COMMUNITY CENTRE

An old fashioned housewarming will be held at the Anderson Memorial on Armistice Day, November 11th, from seven until ten p. m. All organizations having headquarters at the new Community Centre extend a cordial invitation to all persons interested in any of the various activities centered in this building.

Bedford's Community House will be thrown open on this occasion to all her citizens who have aided in making this Community Centre a reality.

HITE-SHERMAN

On Monday, November 4, at the parsonage of the Trinity Lutheran Church here, Rev. W. H. B. Carney united in marriage Mr. Russell G. Hite, of Fayette County, and Miss Cora M. Sherman, of Scottdale.

The groom is a native of Bedford County and a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. H. Hite Cumberland Valley. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Emma Sites Sherman of Rainburg. They will reside at Scottdale.

DEER SHED HORNS YEARLY

The horns or antlers of deer are shed and renewed yearly. The horns are usually shed soon after the breeding season. It requires about three or four months for the new horns to grow and size.

CHAS. K. HOLLER VICTIM OF HUNTING ACCIDENT

Charles L. Holler, a prominent citizen and merchant of Mann's Choice, was seriously shot, accidentally last Saturday while hunting on Will's Mountain. Mr. Holler, Mr. Warren Mickie, of New Paris, and Mr. Homer Cook, of Mann's Choice, went hunting together on the mountain. The three had sighted a squirrel on a tree. Mr. Cook shot it, and when he reloaded the gun it accidentally discharged, the whole load passing through Mr. Holler's leg, making a hole about the size of a dollar, tearing both bones out for three inches and shattering the ends so completely that the leg had to be amputated above the knee which was done at Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland, Md., where he was taken for treatment.

Mr. Holler's condition is improving slowly, but he is very weak on account of the loss of blood.

LOCAL BOY INJURED

On Sunday afternoon, November 2, Saint Clair McVicker sustained a broken leg as the result of an automobile accident. The injured boy is the nine year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McVicker of West Street.

He was crossing the street from the Calvin Otto property on West Pitt Street to the Gulf Station, when a car owned and driven by Mr. Kinzey, who was accompanied by his wife, of Johnstown, being westward bound ran over him, breaking his leg.

He was removed to his home where his condition is considered as fair.

His many friends and school mates wish that he will soon recover that he may join them in their school work and play.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS INJURED

Two football games were played at Northside Park last Saturday. One was played by Bedford Independents vs. Broad Top Independents and resulted in the score of 13-0 in favor of the local team. Immediately following this game was another, Bedford High School and Roaring Spring being the contracting teams. This game surely must have been a rough and ready one, for several of our boys were injured.

Lester Rouzer sustained an injury of the knee, Paul O'Shea had several legaments of the leg torn, and Richard Beam sustained a deep laceration of the lip, necessitating several stitches.

We are glad to state that all are able to be out again, and will soon be ready for another game.

Despite all the injuries, etc., the entire local team put up a good fight and the game ended in their favor, with the fine score of 39-0.

BANKES-CRISSMAN

On Thursday, October 30, Mr. John L. Bankes and Miss Olive Crissman, married at Cumberland, Md., where they obtained a marriage license and were united in marriage. The groom, who is well and favorably known in Bedford is a son of John Bankes of West Pitt Street, and for several years has been clerk in the Clothing Store of W. H. Straub.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crissman of Osterburg, and is one of that town's best and well known young ladies. They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

OLMES-KLEIN

Miss Mary Winnie Klein, daughter of Mrs. L. Ross Klein of Juniata and Mr. Fred W. Olmes, son of Mrs. Caroline Olmes of Altoona were married at high noon last Thursday in the Lutheran church here.

The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Bruce Carney, and the attendants were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Caum of Altoona.

For several years the bride has been secretary to G. G. Zeth of the Zeth School of Business. She has served as assistant secretary for the Rotary club and has held the position of secretary in the Quota club since its organization in Altoona two years ago.

Mr. Olmes is a member of the Miller Olmes Realty company and a prominent business man of Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Olmes departed by motor on a honeymoon to be spent touring the New England states and Canada and after December 15, they will be at home at Altoona.

DEER SHED HORNS YEARLY

The horns or antlers of deer are shed and renewed yearly. The horns are usually shed soon after the breeding season. It requires about three or four months for the new horns to grow and size.

COOLIDGE AND DAWES SWEEP ELECTION IN SMASHING VICTORY

Landslide Carries 33 States For G. O. P. — Davis Second — LaFollette Third in Race For Presidency

RETURNS SHOW SURPRISE

Middle-West and East Solid For Coolidge—Davis Gets Little More Than Southern States

LAFOLLETTE CARRIES ONE STATE

New York, N. Y.—President Coolidge will go into the electoral college with approximately 313 votes, according to returns Wednesday morning.

John W. Davis, his Democratic opponent, by the same figures will receive 155, while Senator La Follette probably will have no more than the 13 votes from his own state, Wisconsin.

A Klan victory was won in Oklahoma, where Jack Walton, opposed by the Klan in the senatorial race, lost to William B. Pine, Republican, who had the Klan support.

Texas went strongly for Davis, but elected as governor "Ma" Ferguson, who fought the Klan.

Senator La Follette was leading only in his home state of Wisconsin, although his managers insisted that his full strength would be developed only after the still missing vote of the rural district of the West had been counted.

Iowa, which La Follette had hoped to win, had been conceded to Coolidge by La Follette headquarters in Des Moines.



Mr. Coolidge apparently was sure on Wednesday of the votes of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Utah, Washington and West Virginia. These states give him a total of 308 electoral votes.

Davis seems sure of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, a total of 149 electoral votes.

LA FOLLETTE GETS 13

Indications points to Davis carrying Arizona with three votes and New Mexico with three votes, which would raise his total to 155, while Coolidge appears certain to win the following states from which complete returns are lacking:

Colorado 6, Idaho 4, Minnesota 12, Missouri 18, Montana 4, Nevada 3, Oregon 5 and Wyoming 3, or a total of 51 votes, which would bring his total up to 363.

The 13 votes of Wisconsin are conceded to La Follette.

The Republican sweep carried into the Coolidge camp all the states of the East, north of the Mason and Dixon line, and penetrated into the far West, where it was believed La Follette had considerable strength.

Coolidge carried Maryland, as did Harding in 1920, and also wrested from John W. Davis the latter's home state, West Virginia. He carried Kansas by 100,000, Illinois by 350,000, New York by between 300,000 and 1,000,000 and Michigan by 200,000.

Indiana, which was believed to be doubtful because of the fight on the

Moines. In Minnesota, with only a small proportion of the vote reported, Coolidge was leading the Wisconsin senator by 10,000. The President also

had a lead of more than 100,000 over both Davis and La Follette in California, with about one-fourth of the state reported.

SMITH DEFEATS ROOSEVELT

Returns from the congressional elections came in very slowly. At 2 a. m. elections had been reported in only 200 districts. In that number only three seats in the House had changed political complexion. The Republicans gaining two in Pennsylvania and one in New Hampshire.

No definite overturns had been reported in the Senate. Although Sena-

(continued on page five)

Vote for President (UNOFFICIAL)

	Coolidge	Davis	LaFollette
Bedford Boro. E. W.	375	255	12
Bedford Boro. W. W.	231	130	9
Bedford Twp.	215	195	13
Bloomfield Twp.	112	29	8
Broad Top No. 1	262	39	309
Broad Top No. 2	45	12	58
Coaldale Boro.	65	4	59
Colerain Twp.	117	61	21
Cumberland Valley	58	66	9
Everett Boro.	537	100	17
Harrison Twp.	167	45	3
Hopewell Boro.	110	21	9
Hopewell Twp.	194	29	38
Hyndman Boro.	223	73	40
Juniata Twp.	75	63	8
Kimmel Twp.	125	102	14
King Twp.	144	72	1
Liberty Twp.	165	83	13
Lincoln Twp.	58	10	4
Londonderry Twp.	129	36	27
Mann Twp.	79	46	1
Mann's Choice Boro.	69	42	0
Monroe Twp.	193	89	6
Napier Twp.	146	72	11
New Paris Boro.	22	14	3
Pleasantville Boro.	57	3	8
Providence East	287	35	16
Providence West	320	46	47
Rainburg Boro.	31	22	14
Saxton Boro.	289	79	44
Schellsburg Boro.	70	48	6
Snake Spring	117	37	10
Southampton No. 1	18	22	0
Southampton No. 3	55	71	1
St. Clairville Boro.	36	9	2
St. Clair East	239	61	4
St. Clair West	96	26	13
Union Twp.	73	11	2
Woodbury Boro.	90	23	3
Woodbury Twp.	143	33	2
Woodbury South	235	106	7

The American Party—A. Klan party—polled 518 votes. It will likely be a party head hereafter as it has polled 5 per cent of the total vote.

Vote for Congress (UNOFFICIAL)

	Knutz	Miller	Muller
Bedford Boro. E. W.	403	222	14
Bedford Boro. W. W.	231	112	11
Bedford Twp.	230	198	9
Bloomfield Twp.	112	31	2
Broad Top No. 1	272	42	290
Broad Top No. 2	79	7	31
Coaldale Boro.	60	4	56
Colerain Twp.	151	62	23
Cumberland Valley	72	70	1
Everett Boro.	504	111	30
Harrison Twp.	171	44	0
Hopewell Boro.	132	17	3
Hopewell Twp.	201	20	19
Hyndman Boro.	209	84	17
Juniata Twp.	90	76	1
Kimmel Twp.	138	101	7
King Twp.	153	65	6
Liberty Twp.	179	82	27
Lincoln Twp.	67	7	3
Londonderry Twp.	144	37	13
Mann Twp.	77	6	0
Mann's Choice Boro.	72	46	0
Monroe Twp.	189	92	2
Napier Twp.	164	78	3
New Paris Boro.	34	11	12
Pleasantville Boro.	78	2	0
Providence East	264	38	13
Providence West	345	53	22
Rainburg Boro.	41	24	28
Saxton Boro.	296	74	0
Schellsburg Boro.	72	54	0
Snake Spring	122	35	0
Southampton No. 1	18	18	0
Southampton No. 3	55	70	0
St. Clairville Boro.	37	11	0
St. Clair East	240	64	3
St. Clair West	118	31	1
Union Twp.	77	9	1
Woodbury Boro.	96	11	4
Woodbury Twp.	143	31	7
Woodbury South	235	97	1

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Vote for Assembly (UNOFFICIAL)

	Wright	Matt
Bedford Boro. E. W.	426	213
Bedford Boro. W. W.	247	109
Bedford Twp.	261	187
Bloomfield Twp.	110	33
Broad Top No. 1	535	61
Broad Top No. 2	61	28
Coaldale Boro.	115	7
Colerain Twp.	122	117
Cumberland Valley	79	69
Everett Boro.	422	241
Harrison Twp.	171	45
Hopewell Boro.	120	26
Hopewell Twp.	204	49
Hyndman Boro.	222	110
Juniata Twp.	81	129
Kimmel Twp.	129	119
King Twp.	154	106
Liberty Twp.	182	109
Lincoln Twp.	74	8
Londonderry Twp.	148	38
Mann Twp.	79	47
Mann's Choice Boro.	83	29
Monroe Twp.	181	167
Napier Twp.	135	69

(Continued on page four.)

PRIZES AWARDED IN MUMMERS PARADE

In spite of the disagreeable weather, a goodly number of Bedford people entered the Mummer's parade on Friday, November 7th, and prizes were awarded to the following:

1. Who claims it?—Barney Google, \$2.50.
2. William Bolder—Donkey, \$2.50.
3. Mrs. P. W. Middleton—Snow Ball, \$2.50.
4. Mrs. Wm. Clawson—Black Cat, \$2.50.
5. Mary Russell, Queen; Jack Sammel and Allen Russell, pages; John Russell, minstrel group \$5.00.
6. Mrs. J. C. Manges and Mrs. Widner \$5.00.
7. Miss Margaret Hartley and Mrs. John L. Bortz, Uncle Sam and George Washington, \$5.00.
8. Misses Stella Mann, Virginia Shell, Catharine and Mary Shuck—Aunt Femima and her group, \$10.00.
9. Miss Mary Enfield, Mrs. F. E. Grazier, Mrs. L. F. Hoffman, Two Gents, full dress and ballet girl \$5.00.
10. Liberty in Honor of American Soldiers, Fairies—Mary Baker, Betty Handwork, Dorothy Koonz, Rebecca and Ruth Diehl; Soldiers—Andrew Elliott, Samuel Elliott; Knights—Richard and Robert Whiting, Donald Lee, John Souser, Wendell, Leber-knight and Joseph Gardner; Driver Orville Amick; Man for France, Mrs. J. C. Russell.
11. Messrs J. Roy Cessna, H. B. Cessna, D. C. Cessna, L. R. Mollenauer, Elmer Wilson; Mrs. John N. Minnich, Misses Anna Cessna, Almina Cessna, Louise McLaughlin and Helen Heckerman. Coon Jazz Band \$5.00.
12. Wilma Burton Brice—White Cat, \$2.50.
13. Mrs. H. R. Cromwell and Emory Bell—Panalette Girls, \$2.50 merchandise.
14. Miss Lillian Amick—Lady with Bustle, \$2.50 merchandise.
15. Warren Snyder—Most unbe-coming Lady's hat, \$5.00.
16. Frank Templeton, Wm. Snell, and John Clawson—Auto Malebill, \$5.00.
17. Dorothy Diehl and Dorothy Wertz—Go-cart with twins, \$1.00.
18. Rebecca Minnich—Dancing girl \$3.00.
19. Prof. C. E. Shappell—Acrobat Walking on Hands \$3.00.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Fred W. Olmes, of Altoona, Pa., and Mary W. Klein, of Juniata, Pa. James Louden, and Martha Mildred Gordon, both of West Providence Township.

Dexter Stark Easton and Sara Jane Foot, both of Everett, Pa.

Lewis G. Hite, of Fayette County, Pa., and Sara M. Sherman, of Scottdale, Pa.

C. F. Apple and Hilda Lane, both of Berlin, Somerset County, Pa.

SECOND NUMBER ON LYCEUM COURSE, NOVEMBER 25TH

In the main course, beginning with the Magician Co. on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, nineteen people will bring entertainment to Bedford. This is a bigger, and we hope a better, course than the one conducted last year.

Season tickets are selling for \$2.50 and may be secured at Dull's Drug Store, or from any of the school children.

Seats for the course can be reserved at Dull's Store, the marking of tickets having begun on Monday morning, Nov. 2nd.

The following is a synopsis of the course:

3. Dietrich and Company—three persons—will rule the night with WONDER OF MAGIC on Tuesday evening, NOV. 25.

4. The Tooley Opera Company which presented the "Mikado" last winter will bring the cheer in a new COMIC OPERA on FRIDAY evening, DEC. 12.

5. William Sterling Babbis, star impersonator at Library, Historic and Bi-music characters will enlighten and amuse the crowd at THURSDAY, Jan. 1, 1925.

6. Your fondest for SPRAUGHT COMEDY will be satisfied by the NEW ERA DRAMATIC COMPANY on Tuesday, FEB. 3, 1925.

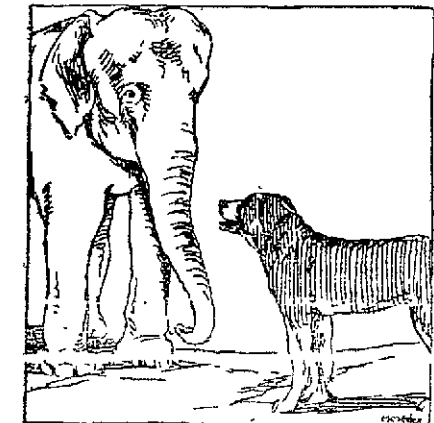
6. Music lovers will not miss the famous TEMPLE SINGERS on TUESDAY, March 21.



Mary Graham Bonner
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THE MARCH

"It is so funny to see the people stare," said the elephant.
"Well, they're more used to each other than they are to seeing you," said the pony.
"Still," the pony added, "they stare at me."
"They stare at me, too," said the big dog. "And dogs aren't unusual."
"Isn't it supposed to be rude to stare?" the elephant asked.
"Usually, or perhaps I should say as a rule," the dog answered.
The dog knew more about the people than any of them and so they usually asked him the questions.
"But," the dog added, "not in this case. You see, we all belong to the circus."
"We're a part of a circus parade when we march down the different streets."
"If they didn't stare at us it would be rude. It's just the usual order of things turned around."
"To stare at a person is supposed to be rude but when an animal or even



"I Understand."

a person is in a circus parade it is rude not to stare and for this reason." The dog cleared his throat, gave a little bark, wagged his tail and continued.

"If they did not stare at us it would mean they did not think much of us." "We wouldn't like it if they didn't think we were worth looking at." "We wouldn't like it at all. We wouldn't care to be in the parade and when they saw us have them turn their heads the other way."
"Could they do that?" the elephant asked.
"I thought," he added, "their heads were always turned one way so that they looked straight ahead of themselves."

"True," said the dog, "but they could turn their heads around and look at other things."

"That would be a great insult to us. It would make us feel as though we were not fine enough to be in a circus parade."

"It would make us feel as though we were dull."

"As it is they say: 'Oh, look at the fine big elephant. Isn't an elephant a truly remarkable animal.'"

"And that is a compliment they pay you, elephant."

The elephant waved his trunk, and flapped his big ears.

"I understand," he said. "I understand how they feel about you, pony."

"I don't see how they feel about you, dog," said the pony.

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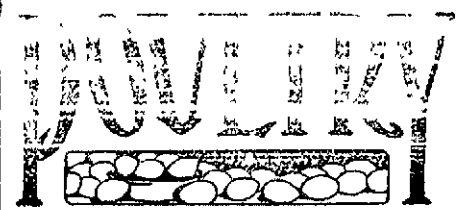
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ROASTING CHICKENS FINISHED ON MILK

Much of the poultry sold to the consuming public is in an unfinished condition. Fleshing or fattening puts weight onto the birds, improves the flavor, causes the muscles to become tender and the bones brittle. Theoretically the fat is distributed between the muscle fibers in a way similar to the marbling in roasts and steaks. In the roasting method of cooking poultry, the fat assists in shortening the time of cooking. This may be contrasted with the lean bird which requires longer cooking and from which the water evaporates, leaving the bird in a dry and tough condition.

Most milk feeding of roasting chickens by the producer is done in the fall when the weather is cool and the birds can better stand confinement. The time just preceding Thanksgiving and Christmas is most desirable. Young birds weighing from 3½ to 4½ pounds are about the right weight for fall feeding. Broiler fleshing is done in the spring when the birds weigh about one-half pound less than the market demand, which is normally two pounds.

Two common methods of feeding are pen and crate fattening. For farm purposes pen fattening will be satisfactory because no special equipment is needed. The birds are confined to a limited coop area where they will get little or no exercise. The lack of exercise helps to make the bird tender.

Purdue university has found the following ration and method of feeding quite satisfactory:

One pound ground corn
One pound whole oats
One pound flour middlings
Eight pounds liquid buttermilk.

This is mixed at the feeding prior to the one it is to be fed. When fed, it should pour and be of a thick cream of pancake-batter consistency.

The birds should receive no feed for 24 hours previous to their first milk feeding. This is done in order to free the intestines from feed and to get the birds hungry. Thereafter they should be fed in troughs twice a day, early in the morning and late in the afternoon. From 10 to 14 days is the usual length of time for feeding. For the first three or four days until they are "on feed," the feed should be in front of them for only 10 minutes; for the next three or four days, 15 minutes; and for the last days, 20 minutes. The birds should be hungry at each feeding. If they are not hungry at each feeding, that feeding should be withheld.

Only in very hot weather should anything other than the two regular feedings be given. At such a time the birds may have a very thin mixture of the ration given at noon.—L. H. Schwartz, Purdue University.

Summer Hardest Season to Produce Good Eggs

Summer is the hardest season in which to produce quality eggs and for that reason a producer of such should have very little trouble getting a few cents more per dozen. It really costs no more to produce a good egg than a poor one, though it is perhaps a little more work.

The first thing to do when producing quality eggs is to dispose of the roosters. This is the greatest trouble with summer egg production. The roosters tend to incubate and then the hens also tend to incubate and the eggs are never neglected. The eggs are never neglected.

The third thing to do is to keep the eggs in a cool cellar or cave. They should never be kept in a musty place as an egg will take up odors as quickly as milk. By following these three rules you will not find it difficult to produce eggs that will be a credit to the producer.

Poultry Notes

Keep grain before all the stock.

Select best pullets and give good care.

Keep young chicks moving on to new ground. It prevents coccidiosis.

Pullets that are small for their age and apparently lacking in vigor are seldom profitable.

It pays to watch the development of the pullets and if they seem to be maturing too rapidly you can take away the mash and feed only scratch grain.

It pays to cull the pullets. Many flocks are reduced in vigor because every pullet that is pure bred is held over.

Crowding in the houses overweighs the birds at night. When they come out on the cool ground in the morning there is a man in a taking cold.

Every farmer who markets eggs can help to establish confidence in eggs as a palatable, tasteful food by collecting the eggs daily and marketing them as fresh.

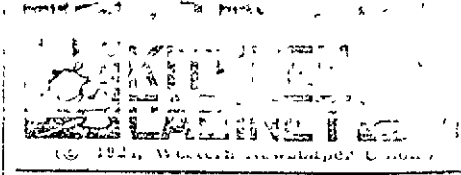
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Gloom and sadness are poisons to us, the origin of hysterics, which is a disease of the imagination caused by vexation and supported by fear.—Sevigne.

WHAT TO EAT

Salads of all kinds are never out of season. One may have a hearty one of fish or chicken, which will make the substantial main dish, or one of crisp, fresh green things, as well as fruits and nuts; any is appropriate at any one of the four seasons of the year.

Chicken Salad.—Take a pound of diced chicken, preferably the white meat; add one cupful of finely-diced, tender celery and a cupful of the tender heart of white cabbage, finely shredded, with a handful of blanched shredded almonds. Mix with a highly-seasoned salad dressing and serve on tender lettuce.

Fruit Salad.—Cut into dice three good-sized apples; remove the pulp from three oranges. Blanch a cupful of almonds and shred them; dice one cupful of pineapple. Mix all of these ingredients and serve on lettuce with a mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with halves of walnut meats and candied cherries.

Sardine Salad.—Skin and bone a dozen sardines; add a cupful of mashed, hard-cooked egg yolks, two tablespoonfuls each of chopped olives and celery, a pinch of dry mustard, and lemon juice to moisten. Mix and form into balls; roll in boiled rice and arrange around a mound of stuffed olives. Serve garnished with roses of mayonnaise.

Salmon Salad.—Take a can of salmon, removing skin and bones, and flake with a fork. Add a cupful of fresh-grated coconut, a chopped sour pickle and a cupful of finely-shredded crisp cabbage. Mix with a good salad dressing and serve on lettuce, garnished with quarters of ripe tomatoes.

Potato Turnover.—To two cupfuls of mashed potato, liberally seasoned with butter, beat thoroughly with one well-whipped egg. Spread in a buttered, hot frying pan, top with one-half cupful of minced ham and, just before taking up, cover with a cupful of cooked corn which has been well moistened with a rich tomato sauce. When hot, fold and serve garnished with parsley.

Nellie Maxwell

WRIGLEYS

after every meal

Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion. Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.

Its l-a-s-t-i-n-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.

Wrigley's is double value in the benefit and pleasure it provides.

Sealed in its Parity Package.

WRIGLEY'S

CHewing Gum

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WRIGLEY'S

CHewing Gum

Register's Notice

The following administrators', executors' and guardians' accounts have been filed in the Register's Office, for confirmation, on Monday November 10th:

1. The first and final account of Bertha S. Dishong, administratrix of the estate of Sophia Shull, late of Schellsburg Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

2. The account of Anna M. Blough, administratrix of the estate of James C. Berkhimer, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Estella G. McMahon, William M. McMahon and Evelyn McMahon, administrators of the estate of B. F. McMahon, late of Woodbury Borough Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

4. The account of Blair Hurley executor of the last will and testament of George Hurley, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

5. The account of Samuel E. Zimmerman, Harrison Zimmerman and James H. Zimmerman, executors of the last will and testament of George H. Zimmerman, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

6. The first account of James R. Grubb, executor of the last will and testament of William H. Smith, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

7. The first and final account of J. H. Shaffer, administrator of the estate of Amanda Wolford, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

8. The first and final account of Edgar Feight, administrator of the estate of Rosanna Feight, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

9. The first and final account of Luther P. Ross, executor of the last will and testament of David R. Jenkins, late of Liberty Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

10. The first account of Anna N. Hughes, administratrix of the estate of Patrick Hughes, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

11. The first and final account of C. H. Sell administrator of the estate of Mary E. Over, late of Woodbury Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

12. The first and final account of Mary Annie Abbott, executrix of the last will and testament of Eliza Estep late of Coaldale Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

13. The account of Calvin Otto, executor of the last will and testament of Rose Ellen Otto, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

14. The first and final account of Charles Casteel, Ira Casteel, Daniel J. Casteel and Roy Casteel, executors of the last will and testament of Conda Casteel, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

15. The first and final account of Wilson D. Mock, executor of the last will and testament of David B. Mock, late of Lincoln Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Oct. 17, Nov. 7

J. ROY CESSNA

He's The

Insurance Man

Bedford, Pa.

10 Day Excursions

FRIDAYS

September 19, October 17 and November 21

\$11.70

Round Trip from

BEDFORD

Proportionate Fares from Other Points

For details as to leaving time of trains fares in parlor or sleeping cars, stop-over privileges, or other information, consult Ticket Agents, or N. S. Longaker, Division Passenger Agent, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania R. R. System

The Standard Railroad of the World

LUDEN'S

MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

for nose and throat

Give Quick Relief

Baggy Knee Trousers Style.

Tailors are always reaching after styles that the men will welcome.

Why, in the name of all that's merciful, don't they make baggy knee trousers fashionable?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wm. S. Whitmore

Schellsburg, Penna.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Mary E. Dibert late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Anna C. Hershberger, Administratrix, Bedford, Pa.
George Points, Attorney.
Oct. 10, Nov. 14.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Oliver S. Kagarise late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Elia M. Kagarise, Administratrix, New Enterprise, Pa.
Simon H. Sell, Attorney.
Oct. 31, Dec. 5

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Mary S. Kennard will offer at public sale at her farm, one mile east of Artemis, Pa., on Saturday, November 22, 1924, at 1:00 o'clock P. M. the following personal property and real estate:

Cows, hogs, turkeys, lot of chickens, harrow, plows, cultivator, rake, 22 mow, horse, saw, chains, saws, axes, pair platform scales, 5 gal. oil can, soybean and snathe, iron kettles, copper kettles, scoop, barrels, meat bench, hog hooks, hay by the ton, lot of straw, Economy Cream Separator, carpet, curtain stretchers, window screens, stand, beds, organ, gun, cupboard, table, set chairs, lounge, writing desk, clock, cook stove, heating stove, and other articles.

Also farm of 320 acres (known as the Michell Kennard farm), having thereon erected a large bank barn, frame dwelling house, wagon shed and other out-buildings. About 100 acres cleared, balance in timber 400,000 ft.

Terms on real estate: 10 per cent sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. Sums over \$5.00, a credit of 6 months will be given by purchaser giving his note with approved security, with interest.

Terms on real estate: 10 per cent of bid, cash on day of sale, balance on confirmation of deed.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned Executor of Weaver B. Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises on Wednesday, November 26, 1924, at one o'clock P. M. the following real estate and personal property:

Frame and part of seven roomed dwelling house, large bank barn, and outbuildings, running water, fruits and some timber.

At same time J. Howard Cessna will offer for sale his individual real estate adjoining said Mansion Tract, containing about 96 acres, 41 perches, well supplied with running water, good fruit and timber, land in good state of cultivation.

Terms of sale: Personal Property: \$5.00 and under cash, over \$5.00 credit of three months with approved security. Real Estate: 10 per cent cash day of sale, balance of one third on delivery of deed, one third in one year, remainder in two years with interest, with privilege of paying all or any additional amount at any interest paying period.

J. Howard Cessna, Executor

Harry C. James, Bedford, Rt. No. 3, Attorney.

Oct. 31, Nov. 14.

Antiques Wanted

Furniture, Old Glass, Pottery Pictures and Anything Old and Ugly.

Call or Write

Wm. S. Whitmore

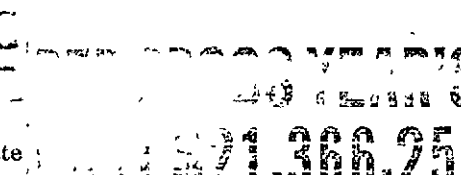
Schellsburg, Penna.

In good deeds for all peoples in time of distress the American Red Cross never rests. Help this work with your membership dollar.

Nov. 7, 1924

Nov. 7, 1924

Nov. 7, 1924



Nearly \$12,000,000 Devoted to Helping Victims of Great Japanese Earthquake.

OVER 3,000 BUSY CHAPTERS

Aid to Disabled War Veterans Paramount and Reaches Nearly \$4,000,000.

More than \$21,660,000 was the total of funds expended in all activities of the American Red Cross during the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1924, a statement issued by the National organization.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Elia M. Kagarise, Administratrix, New Enterprise, Pa.
Simon H. Sell, Attorney.
Oct. 31, Dec. 5

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J. Howard Cessna, Executor

Harry C. James, Bedford, Rt. No. 3, Attorney.

Oct. 31, Nov. 14.

Antiques Wanted

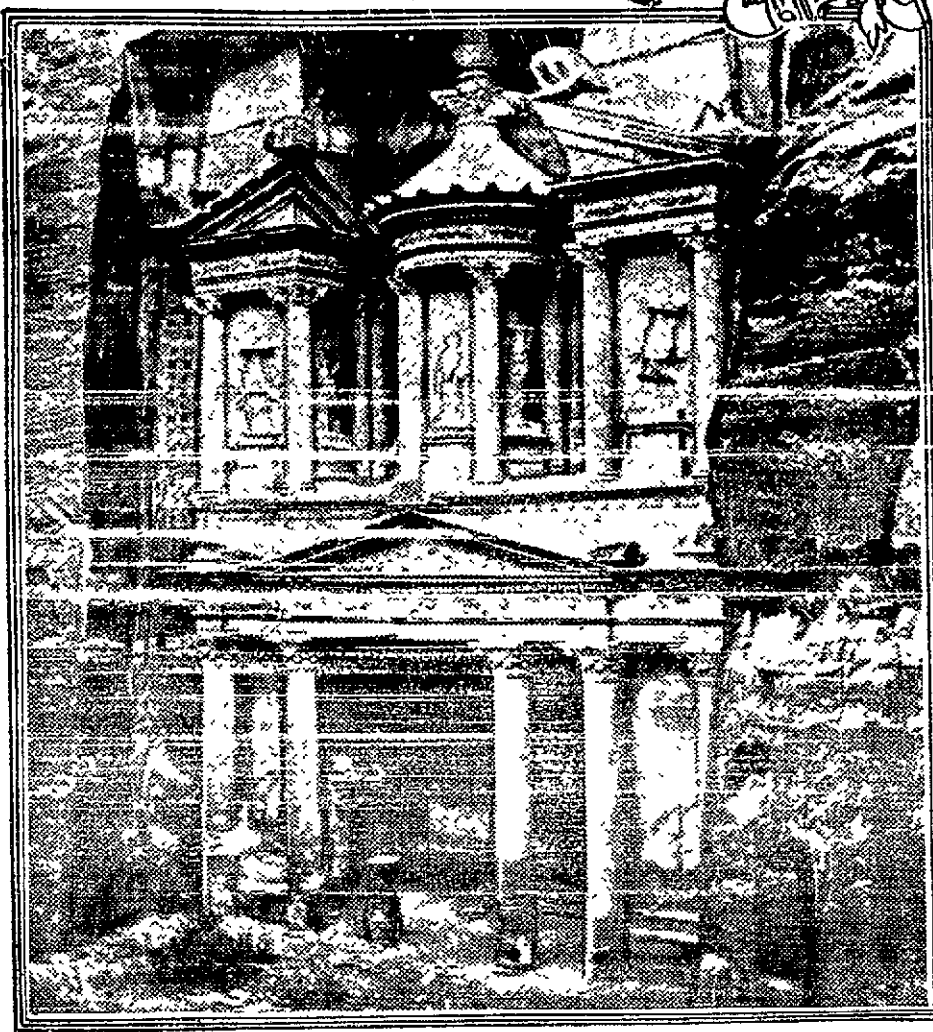
Furniture, Old Glass, Pottery Pictures and Anything Old and Ugly.

Call or Write

Wm. S. Whitmore

Schellsburg, Penna.

of PETRA



Pharaoh's Treasury, Petra.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Hidden away in the rocky region south of the Dead sea, midway between that deep depression and the Gulf of Akaba, is one of the strangest, most beautiful, and most enchanting spots upon this earth—the Rock City of Petra.

The Bible throws light on the genesis of Petra, for it was founded by the Edomites, descendants of Esau, after his angry parting from Jacob. In the days of the Nabatheans, Petra became the central point to which the caravans from the interior of Arabia, Persia and India came laden with all the precious commodities of the East, and from which these commodities were distributed through Egypt, Palestine, Syria and all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, for even Tyre and Sidon derived many of their precious wares and dyes from Petra.

Petra was at that time the Suez of this part of the world, the place where the East and West met to trade and barter. It was also, in fact, a great "safe deposit" into which the caravans poured after the vicissitudes and dangers of the desert. Its wealth became fabulous, and it is not without some good reason that the first rock structure one sees in Petra, guarding the mysterious entrance, is still called "Pharaoh's Treasury."

It must have been the Nabatheans who developed the natural beauties of the situation and increased the rock-cut dwellings and temples and tombs to the almost interminable extent in which they are found today. The palmy period of the Nabatheans extended from 150 B. C. to 106 A. D., when the Romans conquered the country and city, extended two Roman roads into it, and established the province of Arabia Petra. The Rock City was always to these regions and peoples what Rome was to the Romans and Jerusalem to the Jews. Horites, Edomites, Nabatheans and Romans have all rejoiced and boasted in the possession of this unique stronghold and most remarkable city of antiquity.

Lost for a Thousand Years.

When Rome's power waned and the fortified camps on the edge of the desert were abandoned, no doubt the soldiers were withdrawn from such cities as Petra. Then the Romanized Nabatheans or Nabatheanized Romans held their own against the desert hordes as long as they could, and went down probably about the same time as the Greek cities of Decapolis (636 A. D.). From that time onward Petra's history became more obscure, and for more than a thousand years Edom's ancient capital was completely lost to the civilized world. Until its discovery by Burckhardt, in 1812, its site seems to have been unknown except to the wandering Bedouin.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the entrance to the Rock City is the most striking gateway to any city on our planet. It is a narrow rift or defile, bisecting a mountain of many-hued sandstone, winding through the rock as though it was the most plastic of clay. This slit, or defile, is nearly two miles long. Its general contour is a wide semicircle, far swing from the right to the left, with innumerable short bends, having sharp curves and corners in its general course.

Pharaoh's Treasury.

The width of the slit varies from 12 feet at its narrowest point to 35 or 40 feet at other places. Where the gloomy walls actually overhang the roadway and almost shut out the blue ribbon of sky it seems narrower, and, perhaps at many points above the stream the walls do come closer than 12 feet. Photographs of these narrower and darker portions of the defile are impossible.

matchless defile he will wander on amazed, enchanted and delighted. Suddenly he will step out of the narrow gorge into the sunlight again. There, carved in the face of the cliff, half revealed, half concealed in the growing shadows, is one of the largest, most nearly perfect, and most beautiful monuments to antiquity—Pharaoh's Treasury. Almost as perfect as the day it came from beneath the sculptor's chisel, fifteen hundred or two thousand years ago; colored with the natural hues of the brilliant sandstone, which added an indescribable element to the architectural beauty; flanked and surmounted by the cliffs, which have been carved and tinted in turn by the powers of nature; approached by the mysterious defile—it is almost overpowering in its effect.

Descriptions of the width and height and the details of this monument of antiquity carved from the living rock may enable many to reproduce for themselves some of its striking features, but neither language, measurements or pictures can give more than a bold idea of the temple and its charming surroundings. The secret of its magic seems to be the culmination of man's best efforts with the powers and beauties of nature.

From the moment the visitor sights the great castellated mass in which the city lies hidden until he takes his last glimpse from the highlands above he cannot cease to wonder at the indescribable beauties of the purples, the yellows, the crimsons, and the many-hued combinations. Whether seen in the gloom of the slit, or the brilliant sunshine, that seems to kindle the craggy, bristling pinnacles into colored flames, they inspire continued surprise.

Beautiful Color Effect.

The ancient sculptors fixed the levels of their rock-hewn tombs and temples and dwellings so as to make most artistic use of the more beautiful strata in the mountain walls. They consciously practiced a kind of landscape gardening where, instead of beautiful effects produced by banks of fading flowers, all was carved from the many-hued and easily wrought solid stone, which took on new beauties as it crumbled away.

Not far from Pharaoh's Treasury is a great theater cut in what may be called the Apian Way of the city. It stands among some of the finest tombs—a theater in the midst of sepulchers. The floor of the stage is 120 feet in diameter. Fully 5,000 spectators could have found comfort in the 33 rows of seats. Here, also, the coloring of the sandstone is brilliant, and at certain places in the excavation the tiers of seats are literally red and purple alternately in the native rock.

The eastern wall of the valley, near the entrance, rises to a height of more than five hundred feet. For a length of a thousand feet the face of the cliff is carved and honeycombed with excavations to a height of three hundred feet above the floor of the valley.

Here are found some of the most impressive ruins in the city. The Umm el-Ramh in the center has in the rock behind it a room over sixty feet square whose beautifully colored ceiling can be compared to a great storm in the heavens. The Corinthian tomb and temple are among the largest and most beautifully colored monuments in any of the walls.

The Deir el-Monastery is reached by one of the great ravines up which winds a path and stairway until an elevation of 700 feet is attained. A small plateau opening toward the south gives an extended view of Mount Hor and all the southern end of the Dead sea cavity. The spot is wholly inaccessible except by the one rocky stairway and winding path.

TO AID PETRA

Spends Nearly Four Millions in Year to Lessen Burdens of Disabled Soldiers.

SERVES 63,700 IN HOSPITALS

Every Case Is Given Individual Service—Assists Families of These Men Everywhere.

Washington.—The need of individual assistance by ex-service men and their families from the Red Cross is as pressing today as it was immediately after the end of the World War. For six years this work has been foremost of all Red Cross services, and in emphasizing the steady public support of this work the Red Cross National Headquarters urges the largest enrollment this year during the membership campaign opening on Armistice Day, November 11.

Nearly four million dollars of Red Cross funds spent for disabled veterans and their dependents during the year ended June 30 last presents some idea of the magnitude of this work. The current year, it is estimated, will call for still further disbursements of funds for the reason that the Red Cross, through more than 3,500 Chapters in as many communities in the United States, has been called upon to help the ex-service men in making out their applications for the adjusted compensation granted in the so-called bonus law.

58,767 Soldier Cases a Month

The Red Cross work for the disabled soldier is designated "home service," for it gives individual attention to the man and his family approximating the interest and loving care of the home. Such service in the hospitals, camps, soldiers' homes and sanatoria, averaged 33,951 cases a month during the year. Assistance to ex-service men and their dependents averaged 58,767 cases a month. In addition, the Red Cross in the last twelve months provided 33,000 recreation and entertainment events in the hospitals and camps.

Thus the Red Cross, symbolized as the "Greatest Mother," still watches over these many thousands of men, comforts them, helps to lighten the tedium of their physical reconstruction, and in their homes lifts some of the burdens from their "own people."

Work in Communities Increases

The home service of the Red Cross was the most pressing duty of 2,608 Chapters, an increase of 182 communities where problems are affected by the war veteran's condition required solution through immediate and intelligent assistance. The Chapters alone expended some \$2,000,000 in this work.

The transient disabled soldier, usually suffering from disability or tuberculosis, is almost everywhere a grave problem. From national funds the past year \$173,076.36 was expended in helping the Chapters to care for these wandering men.

According to government report there are 4,900 veterans in civilian institutions, and in the national homes for soldiers the complications are increasing. The large groups of patients whose claims have been disallowed, of veterans of foreign wars, and the great number of men permanently resident in these institutions call for Red Cross work which cannot be avoided nor denied.

Definite Service to 73,700

Of a total of 54,500 ex-service men in hospitals and other institutions 73,700 were rendered a definite and specialized service by the Red Cross. In a single month 4,185 new cases were presented and a total of 20,125 was acted upon—figures which serve to illustrate the magnitude of the information and claims service engaging the attention of Red Cross workers. New veteran legislation amending the War Risk act which extends many additional rights to disabled ex-service men will reopen thousands of cases and require still greater Red Cross service.

When Congress granted a charter to the American Red Cross it charged the organization with the duty to act as "the medium of communication between the American people and their Army and Navy." This responsibility to the enlisted men and their families is met every year without restriction.

Serves Men on Active Service

The extent of this Red Cross activity during the last year embraced a total of 195,246 cases. There were 36,995 separate soldiers' and sailors' claims; 20,316 investigations of home conditions; 11,421 cases related to discharges, furloughs, etc. Assistance was given in 39,633 instances for personal, business or family problems; 744,220 visits were made to the sick or disabled, and nearly 40,000 letters and telegrams dispatched to the homes of enlisted men.

From June to September at the numerous military training camps the Red Cross provided information and home service to the trainees, also instruction in First Aid and Life-Saving. The entertainment and recreation events at the various Army and Navy hospitals reached nearly 9,500 during the year, and occupational therapy in nine Naval hospitals gave constructive and beneficial results and occupied the time of patients in the making of useful and ornamental things.

By MARTHA WILLIAMS

(Copyright.)

"D'YE reckon they really meant to come?" Phyllis asked consolately.

"Cads—if they don't!" Isobel sniffed scornfully. "I'm sure we didn't even look as if we wanted their company. Unless they show up in about two minutes, I'm for going all by ourselves."

"We can't—we don't know another soul amongst the managers!" Phyllis lamented, a little tremulously.

"Don't matter—at a masquerade," Isobel said resolutely. "In fact, I think it will be great fun. Suppose we tie ourselves together with granny's India scarf and say we're the Mystery Twins, the Horrible Example."

A scant half hour later swathed in vaporous black from head to heel, jet mummies, indeed, poised upon the daintiest of black satin slippers, they saw a car with two passengers whir past in high, roar up the drive, stop dead, two figures leap out and assault but vainly the big front door, walk around the corner, enter at the back, then race back to the humming car, climb in it and set up such a howl and shrieking as set echoes going up and down the pike, then with a desperate shriek of the car's horn back to the highway as once bent on destruction, but checked suddenly at sight of the black mummies, who had advanced to the middle of the road. Music had given Phyllis a smatter of Italian—she made her halting entry in it, secure that it was Greek or worse to the ignorant gallants. So it fell to Isobel to say in her softest, most musical and whisper: "Hello! In the name of kindness, gentle sir! We are weary—there is yet a way to go!"

"Pile in, and welcome!" Billy Glen cried, leaping out to help the mummies. Sorto voce he said to his chum, Anderly. "Our prayers were heard, you see. We don't have to go stag—after all our bragging over the new beauties we had discovered."

"Where?" Glen asked solicitously, with his best smile.

"To the company of the ungodly! Our message is for them," Isobel's thrilling whisper, to an accompaniment of Italian declamations from Phyllis.

"The Company, I'm I suppose. Might have known it," Anderly ejaculated.

Isobel made a gesture, staring hard at him, then asked sepulchrally: "Are you hermits that you dare riding alone in a world so weary?"

"Not a bit of it—only poor devils who were behind time, through no fault of their own. Had a smash just as we started, and had to get a fresh car," Glen explained.

"It may be thus the Great God saved you for his work," Isobel commented, still sepulchrally.

And then the lighted clubhouse loomed gayly before them a-flutter with flags and pulsing with gay voices and the sounds of strings. Yet a semi-bush fell upon it a little later as the Mystery Twins, still bound with the Oriental scarf, floated upon the ballroom floor. Together they whirled and swayed, dipping like flowers in a breeze, suddenly stopping for half a breath's space, then dancing on, every motion more entrancing than the last. Came a pause in the music—Anderly darted to the dancers, crying gayly: "Message! Message! You came for that you know."

"It can be spoken only in silence and utter darkness," from the two in unison. "Command it—then you shall hear."

It was weird—no denying it—the sudden eclipse of everything. Through it came yet more weirdly. "Seek ye the Gain of Loss." Then as light flashed up all stared in a daze—at empty space. The twins had vanished, but left behind one golden sandal, one scarlet slipper.

"Oh, but you ran it awfully fine," Glen said to the twins as their car vanished. "How ever did you make up all that patter? It fooled even me—until I saw your ankle," this to Phyllis, who answered severely:

"Understand, sir, the queen of Spahn has no feet."

"I'm main glad her understudy is better situated," Glen flung back. "You were riots—both of you—only hope I can keep all the rest guessing until I take the pair of you back again."

"Anderly doesn't know—" Isobel began.

"No—he only guessed," Glen interrupted. "But—he'll be no less keen than I am in seeking the gain of loss. May we come and talk it over this afternoon? It's long past midnight now."

"If you promise not to ask questions," Phyllis began.

Glen shook his head, saying: "We shall keep asking questions—till we get the right answer."

Sure enough they did.

Human Beings With Tails

Borneo gave the world its "wild man" and now an explorer from there reports human beings with well-defined stumps of tails. He said there were quite a few children born there with considerable rear appendages due possibly to intermarriage many years ago with a completely tailed human race. An expedition into the jungles of New Guinea is planned out more about these peoples is found.



By CLARISSA MACKIE

(Copyright.)

GAIN IN WEIGHT ON FATTENING CATTLE

Gains in weight on fattening cattle cost more than the market price received for them. A margin over the cost of the steers per cwt. is necessary for profit, or to break even on the feeding operation.

The margin necessary to break even under present feeding conditions with different fattening rations is brought out in a recent test carried on at the Colorado state experiment station.

In one lot fed yearling steers weighing 716 pounds and costing \$7.00 per cwt. were fattened for 100 days on barley, sunflower silage and alfalfa. They gained 1.73 pounds daily, or 329 pounds when weighed up at market, and required 3,411 pounds of silage, 2,005 pounds of barley and 1,688 pounds of alfalfa to put on this gain. While silage at \$4.00 barley at \$25.00 and alfalfa at \$13.00 per ton it cost \$29.00 for each steer. \$29.00 represents a 4.8 per cent gain on \$50.12 of live steers, or \$1.40, plus the feed cost of \$19.10, or 100 days. The silage and alfalfa expense was 8.97, making a total cost per fat steer back on the market of \$100.92. The steer weighing 1,045 pounds had to bring \$9.60 per cwt., or a margin of \$2.66 over cost to break even. A three per cent margin would have meant a minor return of \$3.57 per steer. A four per cent margin a labor return of \$14.02, etc.

In this method of figuring a fair market price is secured for home-grown grain and alfalfa fed, while the feeder with the use of plenty of bedding has between three and four tons of manure per head in addition.

In beet-growing districts, where wet pulp can be hauled and fed, a narrower margin is needed. With a ration consisting of wet pulp, beet molasses, cottonseed cake and alfalfa, only \$1.08 over purchase price per cwt. was needed to break even. Improperly balanced rations cause low gains and lack of finish, which cut down the size of the margins secured. —E. J. Maynard, Animal Investigations Section, Colorado Experiment Station.

Vegetable Supplements

Will Benefit Brood Sow

Brood sows that are fed such balancing feeds as tankage, milk, or fish-meal in rations that contain corn, barley, and other cornbelt feeds, make better mothers and better sucklers than if their rations are balanced with vegetable supplements, says John M. Eppard of the Iowa experiment station.

In some of his tests at Ames, Mr. Eppard has found that the addition of one-third to one-half pound of high protein tankage has decreased perceptibly the corn or other basal feed needed balance. This saving has amounted to three-fourths of a pound to two pounds per sow per day. A mixture of tankage 75 parts, linseed oil meal 25 parts, or a combination of tankage 75 parts, alfalfa meal 25 parts, added to the basal grain ration, has produced similar results.

"The saving in corn," says Mr. Eppard, "in some of these tests, practically paid for the supplemental feed. Besides, greater gains were noted on the sows, putting them in better condition at farrowing time. Also there was a larger percentage of living pigs, a heavier average weight per pig, stronger and more vigorous pigs with better coats and better color with an absence of the 'white bloods' or anemic pigs. An increase in the size of the bone and muscles was noticeable, also."

Live Stock Notes

Keep ewes and bucks separated.

Filthy hog wallows take a frightful toll of the hog proflits.

Sunshine and wholesome air are two requisites for growing pigs.

Dip in a 3 per cent creolin solution to destroy lice and ticks.

Pick out the live stock which is to be shown at the fair and give it plenty of attention.

Mutton and wool are crops for the poorer land that require little labor and bring good returns.

Pennsylvania steer feeders find that they gained an average of \$15 a steer, over four years, by having silos.

Young calves appreciate shade and water on hot days. They will show it by more growth and thrift.

The farmer with a few head of ewes will usually find it more economical to use hand shears, but if he has 30 ewes or more it is probably best to use machines.

A cheap form of swine insurance is the provision of dry sleeping quarters for the brood sows. These quarters should be well ventilated, but free from injurious draughts.

EVELYN WOOD glanced up from her desk as Mr. Brayton passed through the room to his private office. He gave her the customary pleasant greeting with just a little longer look from his dark eyes that always disturbed her. It was rather a hardship for her when the firm of lawyers, Pettit & Pettit, for whom she had worked three years, took another man into the firm—a junior partner, and none other than Jim Brayton who wanted to marry her. As Evelyn had refused to marry him, and was now engaged to Arthur Lane, a young doctor, it was exceedingly awkward to be obliged to work for James.

This morning Brayton had scarcely reached his room before the buzzer sounded. Before she could gather book and pencils, it sounded again, louder, insistent.

"Ah, I have a very important letter to dictate, Miss Wood. Take it please—it must go out at once." "Messrs. Smith & Fray, 2990 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Gentlemen—I have your inquiry concerning the financial standing of Doctor Arthur Lane and it is with great regret that I must advise you not to extend any credit to this person. He is deeply in debt—not only to this firm for legal services, but we understand that his credit here is so strained that it has prompted him to seek credit outside of his home city where his difficulties are well known. I also understand that he has been recently married, and that he has made promises to pay that have not, and probably will not, be fulfilled. Regretting the necessity for giving out this information, which you understand is entirely confidential, I am, etc., etc." Miss Wood, please let me have that letter at once, with the envelope. I will mail it myself. That is all—thank you."

Evelyn returned to her desk, uncovered her typewriter and rapidly transcribed the notes she had taken. When she had finished she put the carbon copies she had made in her desk. One copy was for herself. She carried the letter in to Brayton.

He signed it with a little flourish, read it over carefully, then he held out his hand for the envelope.

"I will mail it myself, Miss Wood." "Do you really intend to mail that libelous letter?" asked Evelyn.

Brayton lifted his dark brows. "That is not just the attitude we have learned to expect from such a faithful worker as yourself, Evelyn," he said, reproachfully.

"Miss Wood—to you, if you please, Mr. Brayton."

"Excuse me, Miss Wood! Of course I will send the letter—now, and as for Doctor Lane's recent marriage, one can hardly call that libelous, you know! Your ignorance concerning it does not necessarily imply that it did not take place."

"If Doctor Lane knew of this you would suffer," she said passionately. "It is libelous because Arthur does not owe one penny in this town, and you know it. When he sees your letter—" She stopped suddenly and paled.

Brayton smiled. "How can he see the letter, Miss Wood? Why should he hear about it? Are you not conscientious enough to keep within your own confidence the matters that go through this office? Doesn't the firm have your loyalty?"

Then a new voice broke into the conversation. Mr. Brown-Pettit stood in the doorway, displeasure written large on his benign countenance.

"Excuse me for intruding, Brayton, but may I see the letter in question?"

Brayton winced, hesitated and in sudden anger tore the letter into bits which he tossed into the wastepaper basket. Then he walked to the window and stared out with jealous, miserable eyes. He knew that his connection with the firm would soon end.

"Have you a carbon copy of the letter, Miss Wood?" Mr. Brown-Pettit was asking. He followed Evelyn to her desk and she produced it.

"I understand that you are engaged to the doctor," he remarked mildly; "don't let this venomous letter annoy you or stir your faith in him. He came to see my wife last night—she is ill, you know, and he was telling about your engagement, and that you expected to be married in the fall. I will see you through, my dear Miss Wood, and I am afraid that Brayton will have to sever his connection with us."

Evelyn smiled through her tears. "Please don't do that, Mr. Brown-Pettit. I am sure it was just jealousy that prompted the whole thing and as soon as I leave it will be all right—I know James Brayton has the making of a brilliant lawyer—and I am so happy that I don't want anyone else to be unhappy!"

And James Brayton's wedding present to them was a mute testimony to the appreciation felt for Evelyn's generosity toward a jealous man.

First Toothbrush

The first mention of a brush for the teeth is found in Volume 60 of an encyclopedia published in Leipzig by John Henry Zedler, in 1719. Before that time only roots or reeds had been so employed.

Rose Pays Rent

A rose pays the rent for the land on which the Tulpehocken (Pa.) Reformed church stands. It is given annually as rental to the descendants of Casper V. Stat, who gave the site 178 A.D. 120.

Regular subscription price per year \$2.00 payable in advance. All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks 50c, Resolutions at Respect, \$1.00, Obituary Poetry, 5c per line, Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, November 7, 1924

THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN

The people welcome the close of a campaign, and this one especially because they seemed to be anxious to register their votes and get rid of the ordeal of being button-holed. We can all see mistakes after the play is made and the game has been lost or when we learn where the jack is then we could have played it differently but two big mistakes of John W. Davis stand out prominently before your eyes and the mistakes were defeated at the moment he made them. The first mistake he made was on the floor of the Convention when he selected Charles W. Bryan, as his running mate. In this selection he hoped to solidify the West to the ticket and he would have done it had he not made the second mistake. In the selection of Bryan, he antagonized the business interests of the East, "big business" who want their taxes reduced as "beneficiaries" of the Republican party. Bryan would have made a good Vice President or even President for the common people but not for the grafters and "beneficiaries" of the government. The Coal Interests, Gas and Oil interests and all the other interests which have been made tremendously rich at the hands of the Republican party, a fact acknowledged before the investigating committee by Mr. Gundy of our own state, feared Bryan and they terrified the common people by this fear. That selection of Vice President lost the East for Davis. The second big mistake which he made was when he delivered his New Jersey Sea Grit speech denouncing the Ku Klux Klan. This speech lost him Maryland, West Virginia and the West. No man—Klan or Anti-Klan can renounce an organization of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 voters—voters we say because they are all 21 years old or more—and hope to win. This speech not only lost him the strong Klan states, such as Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and the far West out helped to increase the opposition in the East, in New York, New Jersey and the New England States. Coolidge's course was the more proper course to take and it won because he stated that religious considerations should not be taken into account in elections, and they shouldn't, then he kept his mouth shut and wouldn't go on the stump to be heckled and therefore didn't have to commit himself further and Davis's Sea Grit speech so antagonized the Klan that the Klan supported Coolidge and made Coolidge's victory a Klan victory, and they registered their votes against Davis at the sacrifice of every other interest.

Coming down to the State election, no one expected any other result except that Pennsylvania would give Coolidge an overwhelming majority. He got his normal majority but Davis didn't get his normal vote. What La Follette took off Coolidge the Klan made up thus maintaining his normal lead.

In the Congressional contest in this district the Democratic nominee, Mr. Miller, of Altoona, asked to be put on the ticket in order to keep Mr. Kurtz off and after the nomination he would withdraw and let any other Democrat on who would run. This was his voluntary act and voluntary suggestion out when the time rolled around for him to withdraw he refused to do so. This breach of faith lost him many votes. Besides this he came out in his announcement as opposed to the Prohibition amendment and that lost him every temperance Democrat in Bedford County. Then on top of that he denounced the Ku Klux Klan and Blair and Bedford Counties have a host of them. This solidified that element against him. Then to cap the sheaf he wanted to convey the impression that he belonged to the Lutheran Church and he didn't. He denounced that church long ago. This the Lutherans found out and they refused to vote for him in this county. In fact he played deception at the start and he finished with deception and he got an overwhelming defeat.

In the local contest in the county between Mr. Wright and Mr. Matt, both admirable men, there were several factors which helped Mr. Wright and hindered Mr. Matt. In the first place the county is overwhelm-

had in commanding all the money they needed from the "beneficiaries" of the Administration. Then last but not least Mr. Wright has succeeded in getting a host of good roads and all these sections rolled up good majorities for him. The County Commissioners have bonded Bedford County to the extent of \$200,000 to build the road down by Hopewell and five miles across the mountain above Alum Bank and Wright got the State to aid in this project. This won him all those districts. Then Wright at the primary got the endorsement of the Labor and Prohibition parties which added some 1000 to his majority. Everything worked to Mr. Wright's advantage this time in contrast to his campaign in 1912.

We wish to congratulate Mr. Wright on his victory and want to assure him that the prospects are very bright for him to go to Congress in two years if he wants to make the race. It is Bedford County's time, and if the choice is to be a Republican we don't know any other now, who would please us better.

ELECTION RESULTS

"Ma" Ferguson was elected Governor of Texas by a large majority and Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross was elected Governor of Wyoming. Both are Democratic Governors and the first two women ever elected to governorships.

Daniel F. Steck, Democratic, seems to be elected in Iowa, for United States Senator. If true this is the first time a Democrat represents Iowa for 65 years.

There is uncertainty in many districts and the official count will be necessary to determine actual results. Warren Worth Bailey of Johnstown, seems to be the winner over Anderson H. Walters in Cambria County. If Bailey is the winner he is the only Democratic Congressman to be elected in Pennsylvania. The rest went down with the tide.

Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, was elected for the third time as governor of New York over Theodore Roosevelt, son of the illustrious Senator. He has a majority ranging from 100,000 to 150,000. The decisive victory for the Reactionary Republicans makes them a little big chested so they are preparing now to clean up Pinchot in every way possible. So Pinchot may as well shoulder his gun and go hunting. It is understood that a big change will take place in Coolidge's cabinet too. The ax will fall hard but it is assumed it will strike La Follette is not dismayed by the returns. He says he is enlisted for life and will no doubt draw some blood in the next Congress. The old Boy has some fighting blood. The Constitutional Convention for Pennsylvania is defeated by a large vote.

In New York the Philadelphia Record says the results show that the "Catholics were off the reservation". As the campaign developed Davis suffered at the hands of the Klan on the one hand and the enemies of the Klan on the other, all voting for Davis. Down in Baltimore the Anti-Klan forces tried to pry an answer out of Coolidge on the Klan but his Secretary Slomp wouldn't permit their correspondence to go to the President, under orders not to do so. Coolidge never committed himself on the Klan issue. The Democrats carried the solid South and are safe in New Mexico. They elected a governor in Ohio and they lead in Oklahoma in everything except for United States Senator. Here also was a contest on between the Klan and Anti-Klan forces, the Klan forces supporting the Republican candidate who won out by a large vote. Thus and so the election brought big surprises, very big all of us. It wasn't a total victory for either of us and yet some balm for all of us. The Country will settle down now to business we hope and the farmers will get their due share of prosperity not far distant.

Pittsburgh, Penn. Nov. 6 Gazette, Bedford, Penn.

Coolidge has apparently carried 34 states giving him 379 Electoral Votes. Davis carried 13 states with 139 votes and LaFollette carried Wisconsin only with 13 votes. Coolidge's majority will reach over one million. He also has huge majority in many other states. Present indications are that Republicans made gains in house, and Senate so they will have working majorities.

Significant of Hate

In ancient times there was a belief that a man was assured of immortality only as long as his name was known on earth. The building of monuments and the naming of sons for fathers are traced to this superstition by some writers. "Mr. La Follette's name" was the another name for hate.

In the local contest in the county between Mr. Wright and Mr. Matt, both admirable men, there were several factors which helped Mr. Wright and hindered Mr. Matt. In the first place the county is overwhelm-

Martha Beegle, East St. Clair Twp., lot.
David A. Stayer to Lewis Snyder, Hopewell Twp., tract \$7000.
Harriet C. Deffbaugh to Nicholas A. Kegg, Bedford Twp., 2 lots \$250.
John Barbagallo to Dorothea Kuehner, Broad Top Twp., 4 tracts \$4500.
James E. Kauffman to Mary E. Smith, East Providence Twp., 2 tracts \$1200.
Emma V. Koontz to George A. Lee, Snake Spring Twp., tract \$10,500.
Keystone Auto Gas & Oil Service Company, by Receiver, to American Oil Company, Bedford Boro., 2 lots \$3322.

George Brown to Burl V. Huffman, Harrison Twp., parcel \$600.
P. M. Fisher to Charles P. Miller, Harrison Twp., parcel \$2000.
John Little by Exor., to George Caronagh, Bedford Boro., lot \$1025.
Baltzer Snyder to Harry P. Chamberlain, Monroe Twp., parcel \$2200.
David Roland to John Gordon, Southampton Twp., tract \$100.
Oliver Elliott to John Gordon, Southampton Twp., tract \$350.
Eliza W. Beatty, by Exor., to Jacob Sene, Bedford Twp., interest in Tract, \$2500.
W. O. Hickok to Jacob Sene, Bedford Twp., int. in tract \$2500.

RESULTS THAT LAST

Proven by Bedford People

Thousands of kidney sufferers have tried remedy after remedy with only temporary benefit. That's mighty discouraging! But one kidney remedy has earned a reputation for lasting results and there's plenty of proof right here in Bedford.

Read the experience of one who used Doan's Pills years ago and now makes his endorsement even stronger.

Wm. H. Trout, 202 Spring St., Bedford, gave the following statement February 10, 1919: "I had very bad headaches and in the morning, I had pains all over. When I tried to bend, I doubled up with the pain in my back. After taking Doan's Pills the pain in my back was gone and my headaches were a thing of the past."

On July 26, 1922 Mr. Trout added: "The cure Doan's Pills gave me has been lasting and I have been enjoying good health ever since."

Mr. Trout is only one of many Bedford people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for DOAN'S PILLS, the same that Mr. Trout had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH
Rev. J. Albert Eyer, pastor
Sunday School 10 A. M. Holy Communion 11 A. M. Divine Worship 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Is Jesus Still the World's Savior?" Preparatory Service this (Friday) evening at 7:30.

Trees Know Winter.

The great trees of the horse chestnut have a most elaborate arrangement for the winter protection of the delicate parts within. Says the American Forester Magazine. The hairy flower cluster is covered by the downy growth of the undeveloped leaves. The latter are surrounded by the tough, hard scale, and these are washed over to keep out the winter.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.
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Latest French Designs and
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Undergarments

Why Waterbury Furnace Heat is CLEAN

Think of the advantage of having absolutely clean warm-air heat. That's what the Waterbury provides. No dust, no coal-gas, no smoke, no soot can get into your rooms from

THE WATERBURY
Seamless
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It has a body of heavy rolled steel, one piece construction. There are no bolts to loosen, no open cracks—NO LEAKS. Don't buy any furnace until you see how the Waterbury is made. Come in any time and examine it.

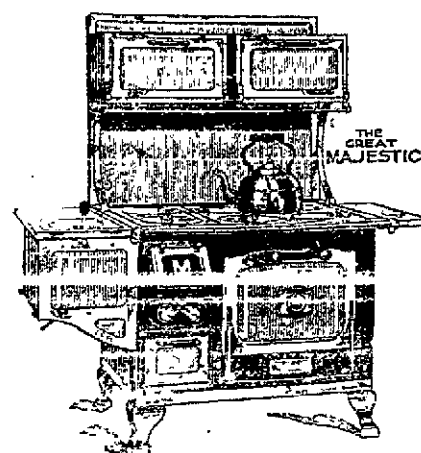
MILLER'S
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One register heats the entire house in the coldest weather. The Waterbury is easily installed in any basement or small excavation.

Guaranteed to Satisfy You

Pleased or displeased at the result, we cannot change it. We can however, make you pleased with a GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE. If you are in need of a range this fall, come in and look this wonderful stove over.

Asbestos lined oven No polishing No cement



No warping Plenty of heat Unbreakable top
Enameled in all colors

Over five-hundred of your friends and neighbors are satisfied users of this great Majestic Range. Come in and let us demonstrate this stove to you and end your stove troubles for the rest of your natural life.

Don't forget that we carry a line of other stoves and ranges, which include the Moores line, Peninsular line, Pioneer line, and also a complete line of heating stoves and chunk stoves.

METZGER HDWE. & HOUSEFURNISHING CO.

THE HOME OF THE GREAT MAJESTIC

Autumn Days at Washington



The Heart of the Nation
An Ideal Autumn Pleasure Trip

Visit Washington, the Capital of the Nation, "A City Beautiful" and a dominant centre of interest. Its educational value is incalculable. Its attractions supreme.

See the Capitol, magnificent Library of Congress, the halls of legislation, Washington Monument, White House, are galleries and museums, all attractive features of "The City of Magnificent Distances," and enjoy a trip to nearby picturesque Mount Vernon, the burial place of Washington, a shrine to which pilgrims from all parts of the world pay tribute.

The chaste and impressive Lincoln Memorial and the splendid marble amphitheatre, in Arlington Cemetery, on the brow of the hill across the Potomac, are recent additions to Washington's attractions well worthy of a special visit.

WASHINGTON IS DELIGHTFUL IN AUTUMN

Attractive at all times, the nation's capital is specially inviting, with its squares and beautiful avenues, in the autumn days of the year, the best season for an enjoyable pleasure trip or brief vacation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the recognized national highway to the national capital.

Free copy of an illustrated guide to the City of Washington sent upon request to David N. Bell, Passenger Traffic Manager, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Railroad System

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE WORLD

Richelieu Theatre

Bedford, Pa.

Our Motto—"Clean Pictures"
Shows Start 7:15 and 9:00 P. M.

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM

MONDAY—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10—11

"WHY MEN LEAVE HOME"—It was a romantic courtship, a joyous honeymoon and then in less than a year of married life romance died. Do you want to know why? Learn how to put chains on skidding husbands. And to men—don't go home with perfume on your clothes!! With LEWIS STONE, HELENE CHADWICK, MARY CARR, HEDDA HOPPER and ALMA BENNETT. News reel and AESOP'S Fables. Prices 15—30 cents.

WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12—13

"THE WAGON TRAIL"—TOM MIX in a desperate stand against overwhelming odds, and with ammunition gone as a shrieking hoard of blood-thirsty Indians close in—then about to be burned at the stake—all this and more in this thrilling, romantic picture. CHARLES MURRAY comedy "THE LIFE OF REILLY". Prices 15—30 cents.

FRIDAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14—15

"TRIUMPH"—Produced by CECIL B. DEMLLE starring LEATRICE JOY. The most gorgeous production ever made by the director who is noted for his glittering spectacles, lavish settings, ultra-modern gowns. In the cast are ROD LA ROQUE, VICTOR VARCONI, JULIA FAYE, THEODORE KOSLOFF, GEORGE PAWCETT, ROBERT EDSON, ZASU PITTS, RAYMOND HATTON and CHARLES OGLE. News and HAROLD LLOYD comedy. Prices 20 and 40 cents. Matinee on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Prices 10 and 20 cents.

1924 Ford Roadster run 20 Miles
1923 Ford Touring--Like New
1923 4-Door Sedan, Truxall Axle, 3 Speeds, Cord Tires
1923 Chev. Coupe, New Cords, extra good
1923 Chev. Coupe, Disc Wheels, Front and Rear Bumper, stop lite, mirror and automatic windshield wiper
One Oakland Touring \$100, good buy

BARGAINS

1917 Ford Touring \$60
1917 Ford Touring \$65
1918 Chev. Touring \$50
One Buick 4--Good Shape \$100
One Buick 6--1920 At a Bargain
One Reo Truck
One 1922 Ford Run-a-bout, Good Shape

SEE

BEDFORD GARAGE

The Rosenbaum Company's 34th SEMI-ANNUAL SAMPLE SALE

of Women's, Misses' and Juniors'

Coats, Suits, Dresses & Furs

**Begins Saturday, November 8th
and Ends Saturday, November 15th**



The supreme style and quality event of the Fall Season—insuring

Real Savings of 33 1/3% to 50%

Beautiful exclusive Sample Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs—high type, quality apparel of practical and wearable nature—not mere showpieces—mostly 1, 2 and 3 of a kind.

The Great Fashion Event to which women have been looking forward begins

Saturday, Nov. 8th at 8:30 a. m. sharp

Mark the important days on your calendar.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

The Store Ahead Sixth, Liberty & Penn Pittsburgh, Pa. Phone Grant 4500

SWEET COUNTRY

(Continued from page one)
 for Walsh, Democrat in Massachusetts, and J. C. Walton, Democratic candidate for the seat now held by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, were trailing far behind their Republican opponents.
 In New York state Gov. Alfred E. Smith apparently had won a re-election over Theodore Roosevelt, whose defeat had been conceded by the Republican state chairman. Governor Donahey of Ohio, also a Democrat, was in the lead in his fight for re-election despite an indicated heavy Coolidge majority in that state. In Illinois, Governor Small, Republican, kept a comfortable margin over his Democratic adversary.

In two states, Texas and Wyoming, women candidates for governor were ahead on the face of returns. Both of them are Democrats and are the wives of former governors of their states.

As returns continued to come in the plurality of President Coolidge over John W. Davis and Senator La Follette in California mounted to a majority of 100,000.

LA FOLLETTE SHOWING POOR

California's big plurality for Coolidge, estimated at nearly 200,000, was a surprise. Pre-election polls in that state indicated that La Follette would carry Northern California, but that Coolidge would win in the southern end.

These calculations have been upset by the La Follette vote, and California went into the Republican column by a satisfying majority.

La Follette's weakness in the presidential contest was one of the big surprises to the whole country. All pre-election forecasts made by the Coolidge managers were on the basis that the race was between Coolidge and La Follette and that Davis would be third in the vote. The exact opposite proved to be true, as Davis ran a close second to Coolidge in many of the states where La Follette was believed to be strong and it was only in the western states that La Follette showed any real strength.

CUTS INTO DAVIS VOTES

In the states of the East where La Follette made his last stand in the campaign, the results show that he cut heavily into the Davis vote and did more to injure Davis' chance of election than to head off Coolidge.

Toward the close of the campaign Republican managers made La Follette the chief issue in the campaign, and the returns show the effectiveness of this strategy.

Republican managers were especially gratified to find Nebraska, home state of Governor Bryan, Democratic nominee for vice president, swing into the Republican column behind Coolidge. There were indications either La Follette or Davis might carry the state, but latest figures give it to Coolidge by 50,000 votes.

REPUBLICANS HOLD SWAY IN CONGRESS

**Rhode Island and Delaware
Boost Senate Strength--
LaFollette's Power**

New York—Republicans will continue to hold a majority in the next Congress, according to returns which had been received up to Wednesday morning from all but the states of the far west.

Republicans will have the balance of power, but any prospect of the Democrats gaining ascendancy in either the Senate or the House seems to have vanished, unless late returns from the West provide an upset.

The figures available threaten to diminish La Follette's strength in Congress.

The Republican senatorial strength was enlarged when returns indicated the election of Jesse Metcalfe in Rhode Island and Coleman Dupont in Delaware.

The Republicans seem assured of at least one new seat in the Senate by Speaker Gillett's victory over Walsh in Massachusetts. They also apparently have maintained 10 seats they already hold in Delaware, Rhode Island, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey and New Hampshire. The Democrats are assured eight seats they already hold in the South, but they have registered no gains. Included in the Democratic southern states is Senator Morris Sheppard, who apparently has been re-elected in Texas.

Senator Couzens is believed to be assured of re-election in Michigan.

Exceeds Harding Vote

Marion, O.—President Coolidge carried the home precinct of the late President Warren G. Harding by a bigger vote than Mr. Harding did four years ago. That precinct, precinct G of the Fourth Ward, gave Coolidge 154, Davis 64 and La Follette 13. Four years ago it gave Harding 145 and Cox 119.

Only Hope Is in Strength

Hope nothing from foreign governments. They will never be really willing to aid you until you have shown that you are strong enough to conquer

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by E. W. Van Horn, D. I. Pepple, D. W. Bickler and others, all of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday, December first A. D., 1924, at two o'clock p. m. under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations, approved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874, and the several Supplements thereto" for a Charter for an intended corporation to be called Woodbury Borough Light & Power Company, for the purpose of the supply of light, heat and power by means of electricity to the public in the borough of Woodbury, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein or adjacent thereto, as may desire the same and for said purpose to have, possess and enjoy the rights, benefits and privileges by said Act of Assembly and the Supplements thereto conferred.

Simon H. Sell, Solicitor,
Nov. 7—21 Bedford, Penn.

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Simon H. Sell, Solicitor,
Nov. 7—21 Bedford, Penn.

A Happy Old Age

Contented and happy are the provident man and his good wife, in advanced years, who know they have a Savings Account in a sound bank every dollar of which is working for them day and night.

3% per annum
Paid Quarterly
On Savings Accounts

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

52 Years of Service 52

Princeton Not First Name

Princeton university when chartered in 1746 was known as the College of New Jersey and was located at Elizabeth.

Suffering an attack of heart trouble with which he had been previously troubled, Austin Claar, a well known and highly esteemed farmer of Claar, Kimmel township, Bedford county, died very suddenly at his home on Friday evening, October 31, at 6.30 o'clock before medical aid could be secured.

Mr. Claar seemed to be in his usual health on Friday, not complaining of any pain to his family. He was engaged in reading a letter from his son in Philadelphia when he was fatally stricken. The exact cause of death is given as leakage of the heart.

Deceased was a native of Kimmel township and had spent his entire life in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was born on Jan. 9, 1866, and was a son of Jacob and Christina Claar, both deceased.

He was married in 1879 to Mary Penrose. The widow and the following children survive: Charles and Sewell of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harry Beam of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Thomas Conrad of Altoona, Mrs. Archie Feathers of Queen, Irvin of Sprout and George and Roosevelt, both at home.

He also leaves seventeen grandchildren and one brother, Joseph Claar and a sister, Mrs. Jerry Wright both of Queen.

He served as assessor in Kimmel township for a number of years. He united with the Brethren church in 1877 and was at the time of his death affiliated with the Claar congregation of that faith.

Funeral services were held Monday morning at 10 o'clock in the Upper Claar church. Services were in charge of Rev. H. C. Miller of Roaring Spring. Interment was made in the church cemetery.

Mrs. Margaret Croft Longenecker

Mrs. Margaret Croft Longenecker, aged 79, wife of B. F. Longenecker, died at 6.15 o'clock Tuesday evening, October 27, at her home at Woodbury of a complication of diseases. Deceased was born at Henrietta, May 9, 1845. She is survived by her husband and the following children: Harry of California; Mrs. D. A. Replogle of Hollidaysburg; Mrs. S. H. Replogle of Pittsburgh; Mrs. S. I. Frederick and Lorene of Woodbury, by seventeen grandchildren, thirteen great grandchildren, and the following brothers and sisters: D. N. Croft of Clovis, N. M., L. G. Croft of Williamsburg, Louis Croft and Mrs. Lucy Over of Freeport, O. Funeral services were held at the Church of God at Woodbury by her pastor, Rev. E. A. Sipes last Friday afternoon at 1.30. Mrs. Longenecker was a member of the Church of God from girlhood and was a consistent member. Interment was made in the family lot in Dry Hill cemetery.

BEDFORD COUNTY YOUNG PEOPLE TO HOLD MEETING IN BEDFORD ON NOVEMBER 12TH.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Ruth Lauer, and Miss Helen Baker of Everett, the young people of Bedford County are planning a very able program Wednesday evening, November 12th at Bedford.

The program will be presented at the Annual Convention of the Young People of the Sunday Schools will not soon forget the splendid time they had and the hospitality of those of the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, an all day program which was participated in last November.

This year, however, the sessions will start at five o'clock in the evening, and in charge of the Young Peoples Superintendents and Mr. Harry R. Bowen who is sent by the State Association. This will be followed by a fellowship supper, one of the most delightful periods of these gatherings, and the sessions continued until 9-15.

The work for and with the Young People of the Sabbath School, is by all means the most important of any in the Sabbath School—for it is here we must look for our future leaders.

So that in these meetings in addition to the fellowship gained by these young people, there is a program, put on by the State Sabbath School Association and presented by Mr. Bowen, in this meeting definite suggestions looking toward the development of a program that will reach every boy and girl in every town. Local school plans will be urged. A plan for real community wide Young Peoples work, will be suggested and this short evening session promises to be chuck full of construction suggestions and each local school will prosper by having present two or more of their coming leaders from among their young people.

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Without Knife, Needle, Pain or Stain. Liniment Used

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FRIEND'S COVE

REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, pastor
 Rainsburg: Sunday School at 9.30,
 Church Service at 10.30 P. M.
 The Cove: Sunday School at 1.30,
 Church Service at 2.30 p. m.

FRIEND'S COVE

LUTHERAN PASTORATE

Rev. Mervyn J. Ross, pastor
 Bald Hill: S. S. 9.30; worship 10.30
 St. Mark's: S. S. 2 p. m.; worship 3 p. m.
 Rainsburg: Worship 7.30 p. m.

Price of Gambling

Gaming was introduced into England by the Saxons. The winner had the right to hold the loser as slave and to sell him. Gaming houses were regularly licensed in London in 1663 and suppressed in 1853.

Remove Smoke From Kettles.

An easy way to remove smoke stains from kettles is to rub them first with kerosene, then hold the kettle under the water faucet until the kerosene has been washed off, and wash with a little warm water and soap.—Thrill Magazine.

SINNERS IN HEAVEN

BY CLIVE ARDEN

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"G—d!" he muttered at last, in a different tone. "If I had been too late!"

For a moment he stood silent, scanning the vicinity of the palm grove; perceiving no signs of the native, he turned with her toward the hut.

"I rescued most of the wireless and luggage," he said, turning the subject of her thoughts abruptly. "I brought some of our things across, and left the rest on the reef. You were asleep. So I took the wireless up the hill, and fixed up the aerial."

Sinking once more upon the coats, she watched him carry in their suitcases and—something else.

It was the old tin box of Aunt Dolly's provisions. . . . Tears rose to Barbara's eyes, and her throat contracted; but her companion's presence caused her to wrestle valiantly with the grief stirred up afresh by the sight of this familiar old box. The little homely things are ever those which bring out the full force of loss or tragedy.

Hiding weakness from Croft's eyes, however, was becoming, unconsciously, Barbara's purpose in life just now. Any display of it was, she felt intuitively, abhorrent to him. In silence she watched him unfasten the box, take out the spirit-lamp, reach among the other contents, and abstract a tin of milk.

Presently he brought some steaming milk in a small tin mug. She had often used that mug upon picnics with Aunt Dolly; the sight of it caused another wave of homesickness and loss.

"I can't drink it," she muttered, turning away.

"You must," he replied quietly, seating himself on the ground beside her, his countenance inexorable. She took no notice.

"Come along! Don't be silly, Barbara!"

Quickly she turned and faced him. Then rather too hastily she took the mug; but her hands trembled, and the milk splashed over the edge. He placed his fingers over hers and guided them; and the cool firm touch brought a peculiar sense of calm and security.

"It tasted—queer!" she remarked. Rising, he returned to the work of unfastening their luggage.

"Your case is unstrapped," he said presently. "Will you unpack it now?"

"Oh—I can't! Not yet," she said wearily.

"Shall I?"

"No! Oh, dear me, no!" She started up in alarm.

"Well, but—don't you want things for the night?"

"No."

He looked at her in mute inquiry.

"You don't suppose," she asked with asperity, "I shall ever—undress in this place?"

As he turned away, she saw the same flash of white teeth in the dim light that she had seen the first time they met.

"I advise you to change, after such a soaking," was his only remark. He stood near the door, as if uncertain, for a few moments, then pushed it open. "I shall have my supper outside."

Good-night!" he added.

There was much sense in his advice: her clothes felt stiff and heavy. Wearily she opened her suitcase, surprised to find most of the contents dry. She hastily undressed and slipped into cool, fresh garments. Throwing on a loose Japanese dressing gown, she lay down again, exhausted. All fears sank into oblivion. . . . She felt into a deep, heavy sleep.

III

The flare of many torches illuminated the midnight darkness in the south of the island. Chimabaho, the old chief, sat in the leafy council chamber near the entrance of the sacred palm grove, surrounded by his trusted warriors. In the center of the large circle of squatting figures stood Babooms—next in rank to the chief—recounting, in his muttering, sing-song dialect, the strange story which, arousing tragic memories, caused consternation and foreboding in every heart.

When he ceased, Chimabaho sat silent, pulling his beard with wrinkled dark hands that trembled. An agitated babel broke out all around, fierce native oaths blending with words of distress.

The chief at last commanded silence and spoke.

"Whence came they, Babooms? Was there no strange canoe floating, like a vast island, upon the lagoon?"

"There was not, O Chief! The white woman appeared in my path as if spring from the waving palm! The white man—he looked furtively round—'d fall from the skies, sent by

bolt before him!" He shivered stroking his sore shoulder. "The great white man is a giant, O my Chief! He will not easily be killed."

"How great is the tribe? Dost thou not see others, Babooms?"

"None other did I stay to see, O Chief! Perchance they are evil spirits come to haunt the huts where live the ghosts of our slain ones. Or perchance they slay with ball devils like unto those other evil ones."

The chief sat in deep thought for some moments; then rose and waved his spear.

"The Vow!" he cried. "Let preparations be made, my warriors. When next darkness hides the earth, we will fall upon this white tribe, true to the Vow!"

A confusion of voices resounded, accompanied by many furtive glances into the darkness of the forest: the savage joy of revenge was yet tempered with awe. Memories of the means of warfare adopted by white men caused them to follow their chief in still half-fearful excitement to the sacred palm grove.

Presently the sound of native voices rose once more, singing their Song of Hate.

The man sitting outside the little hut raised his face, inhaling the soft scents, grateful for the refreshing wind. All night he had sat motionless, head hidden in his hands. There was nobody to see, in his haggard features, what Barbara had seen that morning.

Although his eyes had not closed, this solitary vigil, with its forced inaction, had revived and intensified the morning's sufferings. The sense of powerlessness which had attacked Barbara with such violence in the afternoon now attacked him. Again and again he strove to turn his thoughts from the wrecked mass out there upon the reef; from the dark waters and the monsters which infested them, where those friends, strong and full of life not many hours ago, now lay hidden. What awful fate, worse than mere drowning, had been theirs?

He strove to restrain his mental agony, dragging his mind away, for down that road madness lay. . . . There were natives, possibly cannibals, upon this island, to be faced sooner or later. Therein, to his mind, lay hope. For surely they were in touch with civilization? During his travels he had picked up a good number of dialects employed among Polynesian and Melanesian natives. With luck he might find means of rescue through their enterprise, if they had any. But this was doubtful. He knew well the characteristics of the Pacific: knew the trade routes, the ports of call, the features of islands in touch with civilization, the features of many practically unknown. . . . Intercourse with strange natives, too, meant considerable risk, with a woman in his care. . . . At that thought, the same strange thrill shot through his frame which he had experienced in the morning; the awful loneliness of spirit seemed to fall from him.

Scattering his reflections, a strangled, terrified cry came from the hut. He sat up, alert in a moment. All had been quiet hitherto. The draught dropped into the milk had done its work. He had been fortunate in rescuing the case of medicines and first-aid necessities from the machine. Again, louder, another cry smote upon his ears. He sprang to his feet. . . .

Reaction had come upon Barbara, awakening from the heavy effects of the drug, so vividly that she was almost delirious. The little hut seemed to swing round and round, now darting suddenly up toward the sky, now dropping, as a stone into limitless space. And ever, from the four quarters of the globe, roared what seemed like ten thousand trains. . . . To escape was impossible, for somebody had barricaded the door. . . . The hut rushed down now toward the dark fathomless waters. . . . they closed above her head, and everywhere black hands surrounded her—black shrieking faces came close. . . . With a shriek of terror she cowered against the wall, when the door opened; then perceiving freedom, she ran blindly toward the starlight without.

A pair of arms caught her upon the threshold. Half-demented, she struggled in their hold, gasping hard sobs. But they closed more tightly; and their protective warmth shut out the lurking dangers. Gradually she grew calmer; the nightmare sensations of returning consciousness abated. Coming to struggle, she leaned exhausted against him, her arms clinging to one of his, the waves of her long hair falling across his breast.

So for several minutes they remained—two derelict beings hurtled, helpless pawns, over the boundary line of civilization—each conscious of a sense of

hair clustering over her forehead; and she stirred, raising her head. "You must lie down again and sleep," he said, drawing her toward the bed of coats. But her grasp tightened upon his arm.

"You are not going—far away? It—it's like a vault in here—full of death!" Her voice rose unnaturally.

"I won't leave you at all," he said hurriedly, but with a decision which obviously relieved her. "It's not safe—for either of us—alone—tonight."

Her eyes wandered over his face, in the dim starlight, in a dazed manner, while she sank back upon the coats with a long sighing breath.

One hand still clasped in hers, the other arm passed under her head for a pillow, he remained upon the ground by her side. The turmoil of his own spirit seemed unaccountably soothed. Though never sleeping, a comforting drowsy numbness replaced the sharp suffering of his mind.

But when the early light of dawn glowed through the aperture, it brought with it the remembrance of a man's head-clasp, the trust in one honest brown eye, the shade in place of the other. . . . The wonderful peace which seemed to have descended upon the little hut, lulling his mind, filling it, during those hours of close companionship, with something exquisitely beautiful, albeit incomprehensible, was shattered at one blow.

He half-withdrew his arm; then, pausing, bent over the sleeping girl and looked long upon the delicate features, the sensitive lips and dark lashes. As he looked, an unbidden thought flitted across his mind, bringing a slow flush into his face. Had another taken indisputable possession? Had he feasted to the very depths of her soul; fired all the deepest fibers of her womanhood?

He drew himself up, gently freeing his hand and arm. The question opened vistas down which he refused to look. A part of his nature that night had been illuminated as if by many-hued candles; and he felt dazed, strange to himself, almost, for once, afraid.

He rose with difficulty, his limbs cramped after long sitting; stretched his arms; looked down once more upon the sleeping form confident of his protection.

Croft was a lover of cleanliness, fair play, victory always—but victory with honor. Throwing back his head in a characteristic way, his eyes still resting upon the sleeping face, he smiled. It was the little smile which many men knew well, which enemies feared, but which those he led had ever loved to see: that smile with him meant a challenge, and a challenge presaging achievement.

Unconsciously, he opened the door and went out. Seizing two old basins discovered among the rubbish in the hut, he strode toward the river.

Save for the distant surf, no sound was audible. From the palm grove he keenly surveyed the bay: it was deserted; the world might have been dead. Plunging through the tall bamboo he came out upon the deepened stretch of water glimmering faintly, like moving darkness, below him. Then, throwing off his garments, he dived into the shadowy ripples, feeling a primitive delight in the cold slipping into his tired limbs. Afterward, slipping into his shirt and breeches, he filled his basins and returned to the grove.

When he emerged from the bamboo, the sound of voices fell upon his ears. Hastily stepping back, he waited, listening intently. The voices came nearer, then receded toward the seaward outskirts of the palm grove. Croft took a few noiseless strides in their direction, soon discovering the dark forms of three natives among the trees. Soundlessly creeping in their wake, he hid again, close enough to hear their speech, while they paused at the top of the slope.

He could see now, in the stronger light, that all were armed with long spears, two also carrying bows and arrows. The third, an old man, wore round his neck a large clam-shell disk—emblem of the rank of chief—and through his nose cartilages a dark stone. Rings, probably of tortoise-shell, hung from his ears.

Croft wondered if this were a visit of negotiation, with a view to a compact of friendship with visitors to their island. He recognized them for members of the huge scattered family of Melanesians, or Papuans, which have some undoubted connection with the African blacks, and are to be found in numberless South Sea Islands as well as in Melanesia proper. Although their dialect is more or less local, there is sufficient similarity to make it fairly intelligible to any one accustomed to the variations.

A few minutes, and Croft's illusion of a friendly compact was destroyed. Hostility was evident. He soon realized that an attack was being organized for the following night, though he could not distinguish the plans being laid.

Emboldened by the absence of any sign of their enemy, the men remained standing for several minutes, gazing down the slope at the solitary hut wherein Barbara lay unprotected. At last, after an indistinct colloquy, they moved slowly forward in its direction.

For a moment Croft's heart seemed to stop beating. To expose himself, unarmed, would mean certain death, and the consequent abandonment of the girl, whose life now rested upon his, to a fate probably far worse. Inside the hut, if he could but reach it, lay the suitcase containing his revolver. Should he risk all and dash

together, evidently divided in opinion on the wisdom of their venture. When at last they turned and made off toward the south of the island, he found his clenched hands were shaking and his brow was wet. He hurried down to the hut, where he found a white-faced girl ineffectually barricading the door with suitcases.

She uttered a welcoming cry on his appearance at the window.

"How did you escape? Where were you? What can we do?"

To his own amazement perhaps as much as hers, he laughed—almost happily.

"They have gone away," he replied. "We can't do anything at present."

She gazed at him in some bewilderment, knowing nothing of the reaction which had caused that strange light in his face; and he laughed again, boyishly; then leaned farther in for a closer inspection of the blue-clad figure with its cloud of hair.

"You are better?" he asked.

The paleness of her cheeks changed suddenly to red under his scrutiny.

"I'm all right," she muttered, turning away.

"I will go back for the water," he remarked; and his face disappeared from the aperture.

Barbara's mind was uncomfortably confused. Safe in some refuge, she had seemed to be sleeping for hours. When she awoke she instinctively sought for a hand which proved not to be there. Throughout the terrified moments that ensued, vague impressions of some midnight event chased elusively through her brain. They were intensified by Croft's appearance. Vainly she tried to capture the threads; to separate the real from the chaos of delirium. All was confusion, jumbled repetitions of accumulated horrors. She caught first at one thread; then lost it and caught at another. But even at one point her cheeks burned. How much was true? Surely not—. The more she thought, the more convinced did she become of its incredible reality. . . . How could she face her companion? He alone could place the unraveled threads in her hands. But how to make him do so? How—

So engrossed were her thoughts that she started violently at the sound of his voice again at the window.

"Your nerves are awfully weak," he remarked.

"They are not!" she snapped indignantly. Was she always to feel foolish and, above all, appear so, with this man?

Opening the door, she took in one of the basins, without looking up.

A scented, steaming bath could not have been more welcome than that little basin of cold water. The freshness invigorated her, reviving a girlish interest in appearances. Unpacking a tiny traveling mirror, she proceeded to do up her hair, dressing in one of the cool washing frocks intended for Australia.

Croft was thumping on the hut, demanding breakfast, before the completion of this toilet. His quick glance took in her dainty and very civilized appearance down to the gray suede shoes; but he made no comment.

Again the contents of the old tin box proved invaluable, with the addition of bananas and coconut. They spread their store upon the ground outside, in the early morning sunshine.

Conversation languished. Croft seemed abstracted, deep in thought. Her riddle of the night lay unsolved.

After several furtive glances at his face, she made a plunge. "I want to know—"

"Yes? What?" Quickly his eyes searched her own, causing her to lower them confusedly.

"I can't remember what happened—I'm afraid I—did I behave rather stupidly, last night?"

He stretched out his hand for a banana, peeling it with irritating deliberation before replying.

"You were, naturally, slightly unhinged after all your experiences."

This exaggerated reply was unsatisfactory.

She felt exasperated. Looking across at him, she fancied the suspicion of a smile hovered around his lips.

"You realize, of course, that anything I did—or said—was because—I mean, it was not my normal state!"

"Oh, I quite realize that!" His tone caused her to look up quickly again.

"Why are you laughing?" she asked unasily.

"Why are you so afraid?" he retorted.

Nonplused, she took refuge in a dignified silence. Finishing her breakfast, she looked round the bay—at the rugged hill beside them, the palms and dense forest trees in the background, the coral steeple and white sand stretching down to the magnificent blue of the lagoon, in the distance the reef and vast stretch of limitless sea: the intensely vivid colors and contrast shone in the sunlight with extraordinary brilliance.

"It's all very beautiful," she said at last, conversationally.

"It is!" he agreed warmly, rising to his feet. Bringing his mug filled with water, he sat down close beside her.

"Now, please mend my head!"

Barbara was concerned over his pallor and the lines surrounding his eyes.

"You look worn out!" she exclaimed involuntarily. "Didn't you sleep well last night?"

"Not a wink!" He glanced quickly up at her. Whereupon her unraveled confusion returned fourfold; and she finished her job in silence.

"I'm going up the hill to the wireless," he observed then. "You need

(to be continued)

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Must Be Freaks

Their arms hang listlessly from their shoulders when they are at ease, and the long, strong hands dangle straight to the ground.—Portland Press-Herald

Cynical Idea

"Social butterflies" is a misnomer. Seeing how women go through clothes, "motifs" would be more appropriate.—Louisville Herald.

SAFETY STOCK

FARM ANIMALS MUST HAVE SALT SUPPLY

One of the most commonly used mineral elements with live stock and one with which we are all familiar is that of salt, or sodium chloride, this material supplying the elements, sodium and chlorine, which seem to be necessary for live stock. It has been a practice with successful stock men for centuries to supply common salt to all kinds of live stock, and while there is a considerable difference in opinion as to the necessity of this, it is considered a good practice, and from the experiments that have been conducted, is doubtless a necessary one.

Salt should not be given to animals in too large amounts, as it would induce the drinking of great quantities of water, which would lessen digestion, bring about abnormal secretion of digestive fluids and other undesirable results. There is no question but that salt improves the palatability of certain feeds, and probably increases the appetite in some cases.

Exhaustive experiments were made by Babcock and Carle of the Wisconsin experiment station, which proved conclusively that it is absolutely necessary to supply salt, especially to dairy cows, as in every case after withholding salt for a short time, these animals evidenced an abnormal appetite for it. Every one of them reached a point where vitality was extremely low and a general breakdown occurred. This occurred in most cases after several months. In every case, when either a potassium or sodium salt containing a chlorine was furnished, a complete recovery took place. This experiment brought out the fact that it was not the sodium, but that it was the chlorine that was necessary.

The amount of salt required by animals will vary considerably, according to the locality from which the feed is secured for them. It will also vary considerably, according to the production of the various individuals of the herd. The safest and most satisfactory manner in which to supply salt to live stock is to allow them access to it at all times, and when handled in this way, no bad results should follow.

It is well to keep in mind, however, that swine and poultry are very susceptible to salt poisoning, and for this reason only small amounts should be fed to them. In no case should swine or poultry be allowed free access to salt, or solutions of brine, as this is a dangerous practice. Many cases of salt poisoning in poultry and swine are reported each year and most of them are fatal.

Avoid Many Kinds of Pig Diseases by Sanitation

Under the present state of domestication the hog is subjected to more conditions that are detrimental to his health and predispose him to disease than any other of our domestic animals. His very nature also makes him liable to many of the diseases that are contracted by him.

The hog for centuries has been considered more or less in the light of a scavenger, eating feeds or refuse of any and all kinds and much of it in a spoiled or decayed condition. In the earlier times most people were of the opinion that such practices were safe with the hog, but in later years we have discovered they are really the cause of large losses that were often attributed to other causes. Such practices are now considered unhygienic, but are still common in the hog raising industry.

Sanitation practices in hog raising and providing for plenty of exercise are known means of avoiding many kinds of sickness, and are cheap in comparison with the loss they save and must be practiced if the industry is to be profitable in the long run.

Clean Ground for Pigs Is of Big Importance

Every farmer should without delay provide a sanitary farrowing place for fall litters, says E. G. Elling, swine specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college. Several hundred Kansas swine producers who followed Elling's instructions last spring are agreed that "clean" ground for young pigs is one of the essentials of profitable pig production. Their enthusiasm about the method is selling the idea to entire communities, Mr. Elling says.

"Pigs nursing, sleeping, eating, and drinking in old hog quarters become unthrifty and subject to heavy loss. They are too young and tender to compete with the worm, lice, mange, scours, and thumps—their inheritance from unclean yards," Mr. Elling points out.

Safest Cattle Feeding

Feeding calves for the baby beef market is the safest kind of cattle feeding and a larger number of calves are being fed for the market this year than ever before. Feeders of this kind of cattle too often send them to market before they have become fat enough to command a price that will insure the large net returns. No other class of cattle is discriminated against so severely as a half-fat baby beef. The fatter the baby beef the more profit he makes.

RED CROSS IS URGING BETTER-HEALTH BATTLE

Tireless in Services Advancing Cause of Freedom from Human Suffering.

Not alone in preparedness for emergencies, but in a tireless offensive battle for better health is the American Red Cross nurse maintaining in peace time the high tradition of her war service. As in war, the same self-effacing service for humanity goes on its quiet, effective way content in its accomplishments, seeking no public acclaim. Enrolled in the Red Cross Nursing Service are 40,633 of these missionaries of health, nearly 1,000 carrying the message of a finer public health to as many communities and 1,100 teaching large classes in home hygiene and care of the sick. Exactly 100 Red Cross nurses are still on duty overseas, helping the struggle forward toward the high standard of American nurse efficiency in many countries.

In the Government services 3,117 enrolled Red Cross nurses are on duty with the Army, Navy, Public Health Service and the Veterans Bureau, while the entire active enrollment is maintained as a reserve for the Army Nurse Corps and available to the Navy in a national defense emergency. Nine hundred nurses were added to the roll last year.

Red Cross nursing, however, has perhaps its finest expression out in the places laid waste by fire, flood and storm, and in the back reaches far from the centers of population. In every disaster the Red Cross nurse is first called for, first to respond, and the last to leave her post of duty among the suffering victims. In the isolated sections of Alaska, North Carolina, Virginia, Idaho and among the bleak islands of Penobscott Bay, Me., her ministrations are making hard lives easier and working for a brighter future for the children. Her part in the human drama of the time is increasingly important, although it is subdued by the very nature of her work.

The policy of the American Red Cross to establish under Chapter control public health nursing services in communities lacking such facilities has been insisted and this pioneering work is everywhere endorsed by authorities who are quick to take it over as a proper municipal function and a duty of taxpayers. The Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick program has further penetrated into the schools as a definite part of curriculum. During the year 29,000 school pupils took this Red Cross course. Three telephone corporations adopted it and graduated 960 employee students.

As good health depends upon right eating the Red Cross Nutrition Service continued to promote individual and community health, particularly the health of mothers and children. This service reached nearly 150,000 persons during the year and found work to do for several thousand Red Cross volunteer workers.

Red Cross Fighting First Aid Battle To Conserve Life

Reliable records establish the fact that more than 75,000 accidental deaths occur every year in the United States. The records show that 206 American citizens are killed every day; that 38 of these deaths are due to automobiles, 33 to falls, 19 to

poisoning, and 14 to drowning. The American Red Cross fights this battle of accident prevention and demystification to reach a consciousness of safety in the public mind and teaching approved methods which assure that competent hands will care for injured persons until the arrival of doctors. Trained service in the first few minutes is vital in serious accidents and saves many precious lives.

One of the most encouraging signs of the past year is the record of the Red Cross First Aid Insurance Car No. 1 which traveled 9,700 miles along trunk lines, stopping at 137 places. The car's staff of surgeons gave 911 demonstrations to audiences composed of 42,150 railroad men, 71,000 industrial workers, 2,000 members of clubs, and nearly 18,000 policemen, firemen, and other municipal employees, a total of 147,000.

Red Cross First Aid certificates were conferred upon 13,865 persons who took the course last year, an increase of 4,000 over 1923. Telephone, gas and electric companies, public service corporations and other large employers of the country adopted the Red Cross course, and their team contests everywhere were witnessed by huge crowds with as much interest as develops at popular athletic games.

In the industrial field the growth of First Aid practice to fight to reduce preventable accidents and unnecessary loss of life has received wide recognition. The promise of an unprecedented advance in this fine cause lies in the evidence of the great strides systematic instruction in First Aid has made throughout the country through the Red Cross Chapters and the work of the experts in this service under direction of the national organization.

Sign the American Red Cross roll this year for humanity's sake.

Sister Edith's Superiority

By DOROTHY BROMLEY

(Copyright.)

EDITH DALY, whose only rival for the title of head of the family was her twin brother, Jim, had often been amused by the prattle of fraternity initiates on the down-town streets of Boston, but she had never dreamed that one of them would secure for her that position in her home, then lost it for her again.

True, her mother was the real director of the family affairs. Father had died some years before she and Jim cast their first ballots. Since then Jim had maintained that he was the boss, so to speak.

Edith maintained Jim's ideas on these subjects were perverted. But recently all he could be interested in was radio. That heterogeneous piece of apparatus which had functioned occasionally, was now beginning to accumulate its first coating of dust and was actually falling into disuse. Jim's mind had gone flying, literally and figuratively. That is to say, Jim had become interested in what was becoming a familiar sight, airplanes. He was always ready to deliver a lengthy and technical discourse on their nature, with a gusto as much as to say: "See how much I know of them, while you know nothing." Edith's only successful retort was, "How do you know? You never flew in one." So the rivalry continued.

Fall came and with it fraternity initiations. Late one October afternoon Edith stood on a corner waiting for a car home, when down the street solemnly marched a motley crew of initiates exhibiting their follies to all in the vicinity. The leader halted his hand not ten paces from where Edith stood, as interested as any.

"Dropsy," bawled the leader, "do you stand?"

Much to her surprise and embarrassment, one of the young men, bedecked in what might once have been the garb of a Continental, approached Edith, doffed his hat, dropped on one knee, and cried pleadingly, as she backed away under the eyes of a score of strangers, "Oh, fair lady, I am but a poor humble soul, sick unto death. Deny me not the honor of your company for a scant few hours this week, sometime, anytime. Fair lady, grant me a date." He paused. Edith heard a man standing near say:

"That's his orders, to make a date in public so we'll all know what kind of girl he likes."

Edith immediately felt rage toward the speaker and sympathy toward the poor initiate. She turned toward him again.

"Sweet one," he was beseeching her, "spare me but a moment of your time. Grant me but a few hours of your company and I will take thee whithersoever thou desirest, to the ends of the earth, sea, or sky. This I mean in all earnestness."

For some reason Edith thought of Jim's airplanes. She had been hearing so much about the sky recently, this sounded familiar.

"What?" she gasped.

"True; all true, lady," replied the extemporaneous Romeo; "wither wouldst thou go? Wouldst fly with me?"

"Yes," she told him, hardly knowing she was speaking, while the crowd chuckled at the scene.

"Then tomorrow, lady, Saturday, I will meet you at two—I will come for you—where?"

Through the corner of her eye, Edith saw her car. She named her address and ran lest the conductor failed to wait for her. All the way home she thought of the man and his offer.

In the evening she told her mother and a good time "kidding" him that she would fly before he did, that she knew more, comparatively, than he did, because he had never flown, knew only what he had read, while she was to fly. Jim laughed and didn't believe her.

But despite Edith's fears and Jim's disbelief, there called on time the next afternoon a gentleman who asked for Miss Daly (he got this out of the directory), and who, when ushered in by their mother, proved to be the suitor of the afternoon before. When Edith appeared he apologized for his former actions, while her heart sank. "Wouldn't she go! Then he continued:

"But I meant what I said. I have a plane at the air port, and if Miss Daly will go I'll be glad to take her this afternoon."

"But is it safe?" cut in Mrs. Daly. "Of course, mother," cried Edith. Jim says so."

A moment later the aviator and Edith left the house together and Mrs. Daly saw a group of fraternity brothers follow them down the street.

"Confound it!" said Jim, when he came home and heard the story from his mother. Then "Good!" when she also said that a wink she had given Edith when they left meant that she might invite her company home for supper.

Edith did bring company for supper, and he came for more than one supper, too.

"Just remember," she found occasion to tell Jim, "that just because you are a man doesn't mean that you have any more intelligence or ability than a woman, and especially than your sister."

STATE ITEMS

Pittsburgh.—Stricken with terror by the speed at which her husband was driving the automobile in which they were riding, Mrs. Michael Ulmer, aged 53, was killed when she rose from her seat and was hurled to the pavement on the Freeport-Kittanning road four miles from Freeport. A coroner's jury found that Ulmer had been driving recklessly and while under the influence of liquor and he was arrested.

Uniontown.—Sensational charges made by dismissed officers have resulted in a shake-up of the local police department. It is indicated that several officers may lose their jobs. It is charged that several of them have been protecting bootleggers and receiving liquor from them. These charges have resulted in the policemen being called "on to the carpet." Chief Wall has made it plain that no officers who drink liquor will be permitted to remain on the force.

Mt. Carmel.—A fiend with a mania for turning in false alarms has the fire department on the jump.

Easton.—While walking through the country on his way to target practice with several of his brothers and boy friends, Clarence Sigafos, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Sigafos, of Upper Black Eddy, was shot and fatally wounded when the revolver in the hands of one of his companions was accidentally discharged. The bullet entered his neck and penetrated the right lung. He was brought to the Easton Hospital, where he died fifty minutes later.

Reading.—George F. Lauer has found among the papers of his father, the late Frederick Lauer, Reading's pioneer brewer, a letter from President Andrew Johnson to whom the elder Lauer had sent a keg of ale with his compliments. President Johnson acknowledged the gift March 31, 1866, and in his letter indicated that he had sampled the contents of the cask. The letter follows: "I received some days since a cask of your justly celebrated ale. I find it worthy of the high reputation of your well known establishment and beg that you will accept my thanks for your kindness."

Skysville.—A taxicab bearing a Jersey City license plate drew up in front of the Skysville National Bank and a well known resident of Skysville emerged. The man entered the bank and drew \$144, which he handed to the chauffeur, the latter thanked the other with a grin and drove off. The Skysville man confided to intimates that he had imbibed unwisely in Jersey City and acting on a whim had lurched into a taxicab articulating "Skysville" as well as he could and dropped off to sleep. The chauffeur consulted his maps and started off, apparently satisfied his passenger was a good financial risk.

Gettysburg.—Constance Stoner, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stoner, died as the result of being scalded. Constance went into the bath room to turn hot water running in the tub. In reaching for the spigot she lost her balance and fell into the water. With the exception of her face she was badly scalded. Two older sisters ran to the room when they heard her scream and pulled her from the tub.

Patentown.—Uncle Sam's big digital watch, which was believed to have been lost as a result of an accident at a cross roads, that killed one man and injured another, was found in the possession of a woman.

The killed and Mrs. Zwick is being from a fractured skull and a broken back.

Philadelphia.—In tumbling from the hayloft of an abandoned stable at 237 Fitzwater street, Gus Watson, 87 years old, a reclusive and mysterious character, who frequently disappeared and reappeared, received a fractured skull and injuries which resulted in his death. Watson habitually slept on a load of hay which had been in the loft for years and police think that he was suffering from indigestion and began to pace the loft when he stepped on the rotten board, which caved through.

Pottsville.—Louis Seaman was arrested here and given a hearing for an automobile accident which occurred two years ago. City police gave as the alleged reason for the delay the fact that Seaman joined the army and nothing was known of his whereabouts. It was alleged that following a football game Seaman ran into William Shuster and seriously injured him. Alderman Davies held the man for trial and also imposed a fine for operating without lights and for operating an automobile without a registration card.

Sunbury.—Ignatius Gallione, 15-year-old schoolboy, missing a week, was located in Altoona.

Burnham.—Simon Z. Ulmer, aged 63 years, dropped dead at the Standard Steel Works, where he had been employed for years.

Lebanon.—Harry Sealer became chief of the police department, qualifying immediately after his appointment by Mayor Walter and confirmation by council.

Pottsville.—Three additional cases of smallpox were reported in this district, the new outbreak being at Mill Creek.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for November 9

THE FEEDING OF THE FIVE THOUSAND

LESSON TEXT—John 6:1-15.
GOLDEN TEXT—I am the bread of life.—John 6:35.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Feeds Hungry People.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Feeds Five Thousand.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Christ Meeting Human Needs.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How Jesus Saves.

In the previous chapter, Jesus showed Himself to be the source of life. He here proves Himself to be the sustainer of life.

I. Jesus' Compassion for the Multitude (vv. 1-5, cf. Matt. 14:14). The sight of the crowd always incited the Lord's sympathy. He knew that they were as shepherdless sheep (Mark 6:34). They were going forth with no one to care for them. Besides, they were ignorant, so much so that they had no appreciation of Him. Added to this, was their awful physical hunger. This condition roused the Savior's pity. This is true of the multitude today. The crowd surges about us daily as shepherdless sheep. There is no one to care for them. Then, too, they are ignorant. Sin has so thoroughly blinded them that they are not conscious of their lost condition. Down deep in their hearts is a hunger for truth and God. The millions of earth are hungering for Christ, though ignorant of their real needs.

II. The Lord's Conference With the Disciples Teaching the People's Need (vv. 6-9).

This was not done for His benefit, for He knew what He would do (v. 6). He is equal to any occasion. His object in this conference may be summed up as follows:

1. To teach them their sense of obligation to the multitude. Men are slow to recognize their obligation to the great shepherdless multitude. We need to be taught the wonderful truth that God has made man His partner in the salvation of the world. We are workers together with God (1 Cor. 3:9). It is a most solemn obligation to co-operate with Him in saving the millions who are groping in darkness.

2. To teach them their true helplessness in the face of such great needs. The loaves and fishes were as nothing in the presence of five thousand men besides women and children. Well might Andrew exclaim, "What are these among so many?" We may plant and water, but the increase comes entirely from God.

3. To teach them that their sufficiency is from the Lord. The mission worker needs to know that Christ is the only source of supply. Without Him we can do nothing (John 15:1-5). We can no more carry on the work ourselves than the branch can bear fruit without the vine. The branch supplies the life and strength for the production of fruit. Philip's arithmetic is of no use in the face of such need. The Lord Jesus has all power.

III. The Lord's Method of Accomplishing His Work (vv. 10-13).

We observe here the orderliness of Christ's work. He pauses to give thanks for their scanty supply, teaching us that we should always bring our abilities and gifts to God, that He might bless them to His use.

1. The Lord's part was to bless and break the bread; yea, even to create it, as it were. This part the disciples could not perform. The Lord must begin the work. The same kind of bread was provided for all, rich and poor, young and old, women and children.

2. The disciples' part was to distribute that which He had blessed and consecrated. This is true of the missionary today. His part is to take from the hands of the Lord that which He has blessed and consecrated, and distribute it among the starving multitudes. We are not responsible for the supply; but we are responsible for its distribution to all those who are hungering and perishing for the bread of life.

3. The people's part was to sit down and eat. They had no part in the provision, neither its distribution; but only to take from the hands of the disciples and eat. This is an illustration of the part obedience plays in our salvation. "When all had eaten to the full, much was left," illustrating the superabundance of Christ's salvation.

IV. The Effect (v. 14).

The people recognized Him at once as the Prophet who should come. They believed Him for His works' sake.

Must Tread the Path

Death's but a path that must be trod, if men would ever pass to God.—Thomas Parnell.

On the Way

Merely being headed in the right direction doesn't get you any place. You have to move if you want to arrive.

Charity

Charity is a virtue of the heart and not the hands.—Addison.

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